

THE DEAF *American*

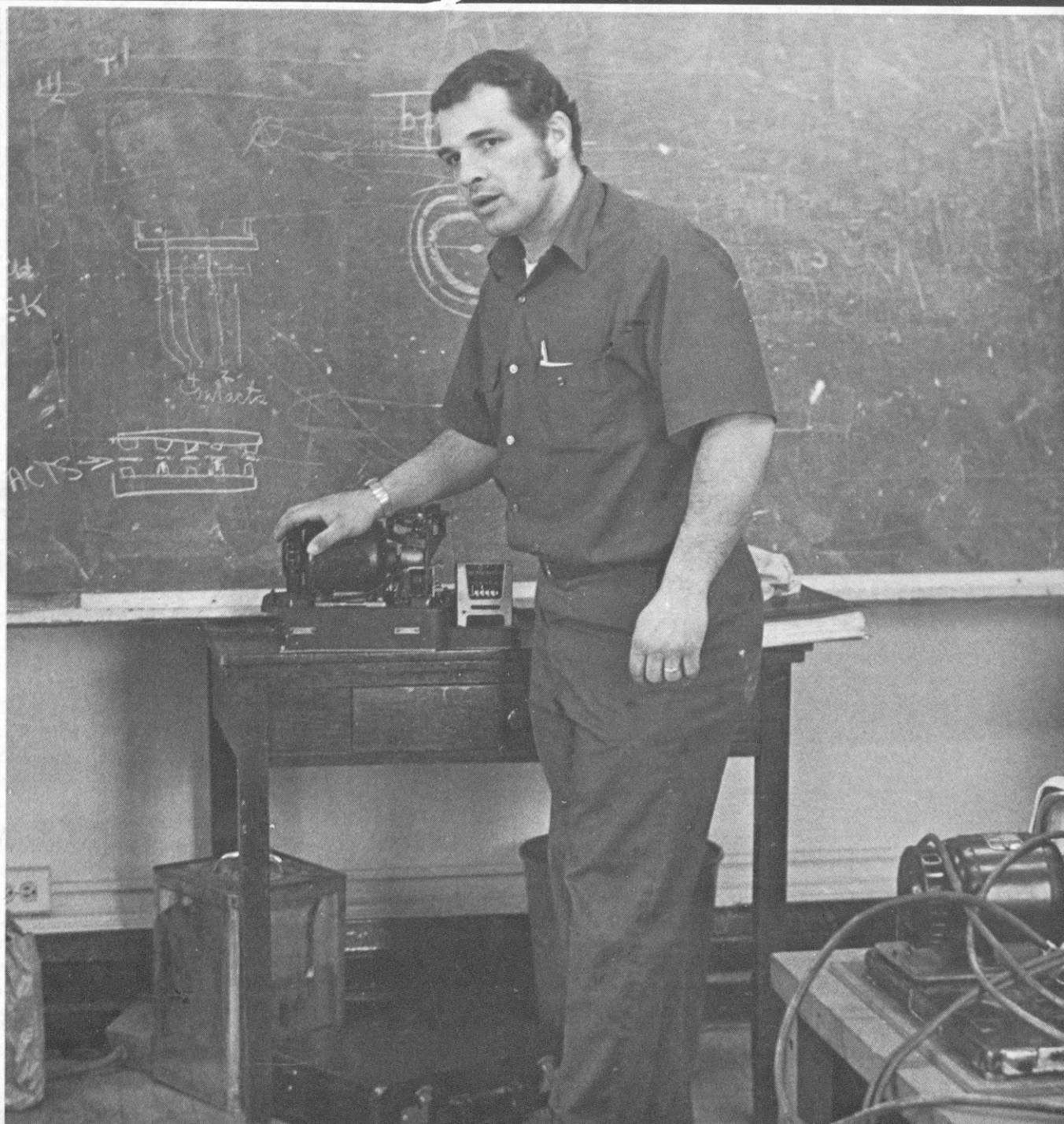
TTY Repair Course An Example...

Continuing Education Booms In District
Of Columbia Area And Elsewhere

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

January
1975

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The Editor's Page

If It's Not One Thing, It's Another

AE-9: Murphy's Law wins again? What can happen will happen. And it happened to us.

Readers are well aware of our explanations (and detractors call them poor excuses) as to why THE DEAF AMERICAN comes out late. We have a new one to add . . .

The December issue, late we admit, was delivered by our printers (in Noblesville) to our mailers (in Indianapolis). Alas and aleck—the mailers had a strike on their hands and the magazines were returned to Noblesville.

In the meantime, we were biting our fingernails—hoping the strike would come to an early end while exploring the possibilities of a makeshift mailing operation of some kind. We even had the makings of some sort of volunteer ad hoc committee to affix pressure sensitized labels and sort out the magazines by zip codes to meet Postal Service requirements.

We alerted the NAD Home Office to the possibility that the entire issue **might** have to be sent to Silver Spring for mailing. Then we waited a while longer . . .

Finally, the news came that the mailers were ready to work again. The printers brought the magazines to Indianapolis again with the mailing firm's promise that the December issue would be moved out in 48 hours—a promise which was kept.

Murphy's Law has not been rescinded. Could be that a nation wide Postal Service strike (threatened at this writing) could be our next headache.

Total Communication on the Decline? NO

The other day we learned of the substance of a remark made by an anti-total communicationist: "Total communication is a passing fancy—a sort of bandwagon that so many people were scrambling on and are jumping off, falling off, being pushed off—or **will** be pulled off." It was hinted that "pure oralism" would emerge virtuously triumphant, a knight in shining armor.

The composition of deaf students (and the deaf population) nowadays is all the more reason for total

communication. Does anybody dispute the sharp decrease in the number of profoundly postlingual deaf persons? Does anybody want to challenge the increasing incidence of deaf persons who are multiply handicapped?

And last—but far from least—is the admiration of manual communication with its beauty and versatility, with its renewed vigor stemming from innovations. Sign language classes are very, very popular throughout the land. The NAD's Communicative Skills Program is in orbit and going strong.

Countless examples could be mentioned in support of the above. The December 1974 issue of the SRS (Social and Rehabilitation Service) Newsletter extended season's greetings in several languages, including Braille and the manual alphabet.

No, total communication is **not** a passing fancy nor a bandwagon with poor seating. The deaf and their **true** friends will cooperate in many refinements that are possible, not forgetting that **all** aspects need attention. We have yet to hear of an advocate of total communication who has belittled oral and auditory aspects. Those who have or are inclined to have tantrums over total communication are those who cannot accept manual communication in **any** form.

On Wearing Hats . . .

In case some of our readers are not already aware of it, the Editor has quite a collection of hats. Some of them are in frequent use; some of them are on the shelf—perhaps for good.

During the holiday season, we took one of our old hats off the shelf while the bowl games were in progress, i.e., football games, college and professional. We were tickled pink that our alma mater, Tennessee, won in the Liberty Bowl and that the Volunteer coach, Bill Battle, and quarterback, Condredge Holloway, came off well in the Hula Bowl. We were delighted to see our old college classmate, Lindsey Nelson (Voice of the Mets), as a member of the Cotton Bowl telecast team. And we were pulling for the Steelers.

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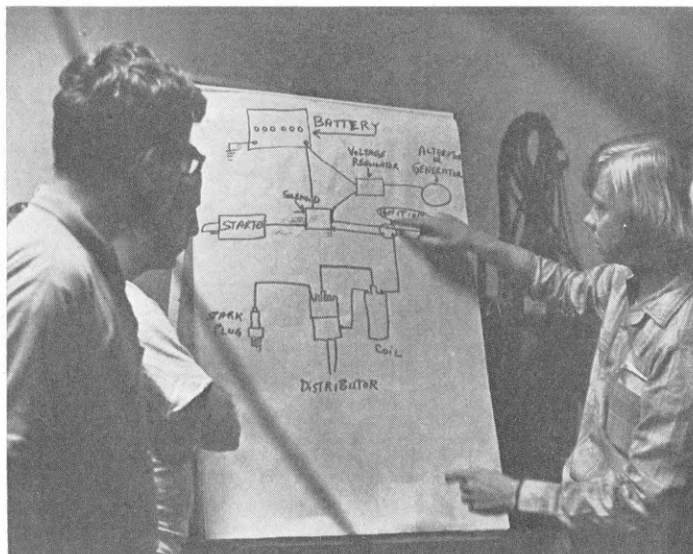
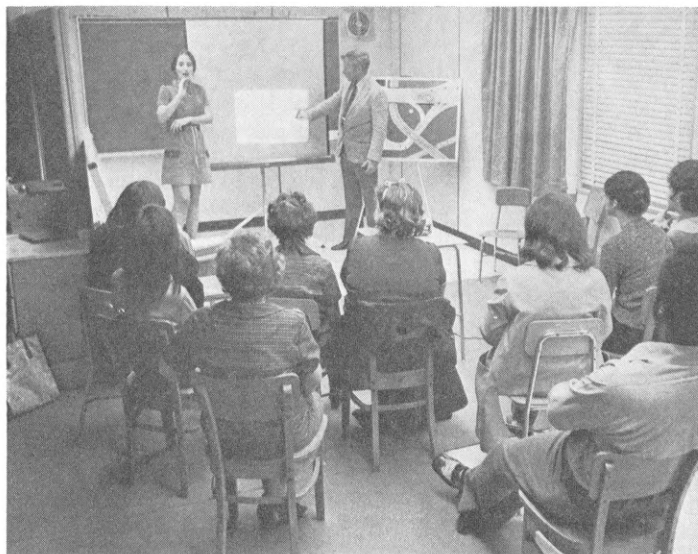
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The Gallaudet College Center For Continuing Education

A Progress Report

By Dr. THOMAS A. MAYES, Dean



Left: Driver training, a class sponsored in cooperation with a commercial agency, makes it possible for deaf adults, under Maryland law, to qualify for lower insurance premium rates. Right: Auto mechanics, a popular consumer protection course, has been offered several times in the Washington area. The instructor in this class is Macon Calhoun (right).

The Gallaudet College Center for Continuing Education is now two years old and is moving through its third year of operation with all the optimism and high expectations with which it began. This impetus comes from a demonstration program which appears to have caught the fancy of hundreds of deaf adults in the Washington, D. C., Metropolitan area, and by the conviction that similar programs will soon bloom in other communities in which ideas are being planted.

We suspect there are many people who would like to know more about the Center for Continuing Education and about its purposes and goals. What, for example, might the Center do to make it possible for deaf people to share in learning opportunities which for years have been available to millions of hearing people the length and breadth of the country? Does the Center provide tangible resources to set up programs in other cities? These and many questions have come to us in the last two years. Perhaps a good way to tell the story would be to state some of the questions most frequently asked of us and then try to spell out some of the answers based on our experiences.

How Do We Define Continuing Education?

In different places continuing or adult education is thought of as "night high school," "vocational training" or "evening college"—terms which have come to reflect definitive and limited program scope in relation to current thinking about Continuing Education. Our definition—or philosophy—of continuing education is in line with the contemporary and popular concept: "Continuing Edu-

cation is any learning activity which helps people to get more out of life, to enjoy better health, to better manage their homes, money and property, to improve their occupational, social and cultural skills, to better understand themselves, their families co-workers, friends and the world they live in."

Continuing Education may differ from traditional Kindergarten — 12th grade and higher education programs in many ways — for example, in time and setting. An adult education learning activity may cover a 15-week semester; it may be a four-session class, or a one evening's seminar; it may last just as long as it takes to pass on a desired amount of knowledge or to learn a given skill. Moreover, continuing education classes are not all held in school buildings. They may meet in stores, offices, workrooms, homes, churches or in the out of doors, in the morning, afternoon or evening though mostly in the evening because most adults work during the day. We operate on the assumption that the entire community is a learning laboratory and that all people are potential teachers and everything in the community is a potential resource.

What Sort of Work Does the Center for Continuing Education Do? What Are Its Objectives and Responsibilities?

The Center for Continuing Education has four major goals:

OUR COVER PICTURE

Phil Aiello has offered several courses in TTY repair in a continuing education program in the District of Columbia metropolitan area, which has over 250 TTYs.

1. To maintain a model demonstration program serving deaf adults in the Washington, D. C., metropolitan area.

2. To provide training, consultation and orientation for persons in the continuing education field as well as to educators of the deaf and for deaf community leaders who wish to assist in the development of continuing education programs for the deaf.

3. To develop special teaching materials as needed for programs in all parts of the country.

4. To provide summer education and enrichment programs on Kendall Green and extension services on other campuses for both professional and lay persons who have an interest in the problems of deafness.

How Does the Demonstration Program Work?

Basically the Demonstration Program, which is directed by Associate Dean Leon LeBuffe, is an experiment in program planning, management and financing. We feel that if we are to help other communities to develop meaningful programs we should first put our thinking to work in one area (Washington) and use it as a training laboratory so that professional persons from other cities can learn from our experiences in building continuing education programs "personalized" to the needs of their own communities.

Each fall and spring semester the Center mails out a folder announcing 30 or 40 courses and learning activities. All but a few of these courses are sponsored by some agency in the Washington area—community colleges, public school adult education programs, the Cooperative Extension division of the Univer-



Katharine Graham, publisher of the Washington Post and selected by a popular magazine as "the most powerful woman in America," speaks at the Gallaudet Forum. Virginia Lewis is the interpreter.

sity of Maryland, small businesses and public agencies. These agencies provide the classroom space and pay for the teaching. Most classes are integrated, i.e., deaf persons participating with hearing persons.

We place an emphasis on economy and practicality in that we try to work the needed extra services into existing educational programs which serve the public at large.

The Center usually selects courses from those already scheduled for hearing persons which we think will appeal to deaf adults. We then request that a certain number of enrollment places be held for us. Deaf adults register through our offices and we send the enrollment fees to the sponsoring agencies.

How Do We Determine Which Courses to Offer?

When we first "set up shop" in the summer of 1972 we asked 100 people to a needs assessment meeting. We used an instrument patterned after the well-known Phi Delta Kappa Planning Model. It is an instrument we have used in a number of other cities and which we find to be a quick and easy way to determine needs and the priority order of needs in any given community. The needs assessment meeting indicated that consumer education type courses (such as foods preparation, auto repair, homemaking and classes for the development of language and basic education skills were the two areas of greatest need by deaf adults in the National Capital Region. The courses we initially selected were pretty much along these lines.

The term to term offerings, however, are not static. Evaluation forms which we distribute at the end of each course provide space for suggestions for future courses. Staff visits to deaf social clubs and other large gatherings, and visits and calls to our office from the consumer public give additional guidance in course selection. Enrollment and attendance figures give us feedback as to the relevance of our selections.

Below is a list of courses offered for the 1974 fall program, with statistics indicating the number of class meetings for each course, the sponsor, and the number of students enrolled.

How Successful Is "Integration"?

Generally deaf adults in the Washington area have accepted integrated learning activities. Special classes or seminars such as "So You Have Hearing Kids" (a discussion of special problems faced by parents who have hearing children—or hearing children who have deaf parents!) and "Tell Me, Doctor" (a two session seminar giving deaf persons an opportunity to ask questions to an M.D.), and our Public Speaking clinic are exceptions and are offered for deaf people exclusively. However, courses such as furniture refinishing, home economics,

consumer education and the like in which demonstration and discussions rather than lengthy lectures are the rule, integration is seldom a problem.

It is not unusual for hearing people who have shared a class with deaf adults to turn up on Kendall Green the following semester enrolled in a sign language class. The orientation of the community to deafness and vice versa is a byproduct of our adult education program.

Who Pays for Interpreting Services?

We have a conviction that many of the resources for continuing education for deaf adults are readily available in most communities. It is part of our role to demonstrate that fact. In our assessment of resources in our area we found that there were a number of small foundations and trust funds which provide financial support to worthwhile community programs. For each of the last two years the Morris and Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation has contributed \$2,000 toward the cost of interpreting services in our demonstration program. Our total interpreting bill comes to over \$4,000 per year, which should be considered reasonable for a program of this size. However, we are now encouraging the various sponsors in the area to cover interpreting costs inasmuch as a good many public programs now provide readers for the blind and architectural modifications and logistics aids for the physically disabled.

While we are finding some answers to interpreting costs, this expenditure is perennially a barrier to the development of programs everywhere.

The overriding consideration, however, is the fact that the most responsible community agencies will come forward with most of the necessary services—if they are aware of the need.

Class	Sponsor(s)	Number of Students	Number of course meetings
Adult Basic Education	D. C. Public Schools	12	TTh
Adult Basic Education	Community Service Center	8	TTh
Adult Basic Education	Goodwill Industries	18	MWF
Adult Basic Education	Prince George's Public Schools	15	TTh
Adult Basic Education	Montgomery County Public Schools	20	TTh
Adult Basic Education	Arlington County Public Schools	6	TTh
Adult Basic Education	Prince George's Public Schools	10	5 Wednesdays
Automobile Consumer Protection	Montgomery County Cooperative	23	1 night
Cooking with Herbs	Extension Service	45	1 night
Communication: Police and the Deaf Community	Montgomery County Police Academy		
Diet Workshop	Diet Workshop, Inc. and Hecht's	19	10 Tuesdays
Diet Workshop	Diet Workshop, Inc. and Calvery Methodist Church and Vienna Community Ctr.	12	10 Thursdays
Dinner Theatre	Arlington Dinner Theatre	163	1 night
Exploring the Vineyards	Prince George's Community College	4	7 nights
Furniture Refinishing	Prince George's Community College	4	6 Tuesdays
Grant Proposal Writing	Center for Continuing Education	11	4 nights
Getting Your Job	Prince George's County Public Schools	7	3 nights
Indoor Plants—Swap Shop	The Potted Plants	59	2 nights
Indoor World	Montgomery County Extension Services	9	5 nights
Karate	Frank Thompson School of Karate	7	12 nights
Metro Tour (New Mass transit system)	Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority	42	1 afternoon
Quilting and Patchwork	Prince George's Community College	4	8 mornings
Rifle Marksmanship	Prince George's County Public Schools	3	8 nights
Stained Glass	Center for Continuing Education	15	10 nights
Today's Deaf Woman	Center for Continuing Education	15	5 nights
TTY Repair	Center for Continuing Education	8	12 nights
Wills and Estates	Montgomery College	6	8 nights
Natural Child Birth	Red Cross	5	5 nights
Tell Me Doctor	Prince George's County Public Schools	5	2 nights
Mormon Temple Tour	Mormon Temple	65	1 afternoon
Child Care	Red Cross	8	10 meetings

What Can the Center Do to Help Get Programs Going in Other Cities?

The initiative for new program implementation, we feel, should come from the individual communities. This is not to say, however, that there is a lack of initiative elsewhere; there is plenty of it. Most often other communities ask us for practical step-by-step ideas on how to go about establishing programs. They ask us how they should go about determining needs, how to reach their target population, how to promote attendance, where to get effective teachers, how to finance programs, how to evaluate. We are also asked quite often if we can provide special teaching materials, especially in the basic education (reading, writing, arithmetic) area. At the present time we are not in a position to offer direct financial aid to other communities for staff support.

The staff of the Center provides consultation as needed. People come here to meet with us or we go there, and we do have some ideas, gained through experience, which we feel can be helpful elsewhere. We have one book published called "Welcome to the Quiet Life." It will be useful as an orientation guide for teachers of adults who are encountering for the first time deaf persons in their classrooms. There is also a section in this book which provides an outline for a training program for teacher trainers. Write for a copy.

Another book now in the works is called "Tricks of the Trade." It will give suggestions for implementing programs step by step and present practical problem-solving ideas.

People seeking practical experience in continuing education for deaf adults should be interested in our internship program. This program, conducted twice a year, provides month-long training for professional persons (up to five people at a time) and an opportunity to get a close look at the way we do the job and particularly at the way we try to develop cooperation between local schools and colleges to make our demonstration program possible.

Interns are expected to be professional people now employed in either adult education or education of the deaf and who want to fill the gaps in their experience, thereby equipping themselves with the necessary know-how to develop and manage new programs. Ideally, we seek people who upon completion of their internship will set aside a block of their working time to organize learning programs and services for deaf adults.

The four-week internship offers three units of non-degree credit at the graduate level, transferrable to a degree program in other colleges or universities on the approval of the candidate's faculty advisor. No fees are charged for the internship. Interns are housed in dormitory rooms on campus and room and board costs are covered by the Center. The interns need only to pay their transportation to and from Washington. Write to the Center for information and application forms.

Also related to training and consultation services is the Center's office for Community Education, headed by James C. Cox, and established with the help of a grant from the C. S. Mott Foundation. Briefly, the objective of the Community Education office is to encourage lifelong learning activities which may help to bridge the isolation experienced by deaf people and remove the institutional syndrome from schools for the deaf. Schools for the deaf are quite traditionally the reference point of questions dealing with problems of deafness in their communities or states and are the most recognized advocates for services for the deaf. Thus, our office appeals to schools to provide an extra dimension of community leadership by facilitating the development of programs and services within the existing network of local and state agencies.

Typical community education programs can be found at the North Carolina, Delaware, Maryland and Lexington (New York) schools for the deaf. Examples of community orientation programs beneficial to deaf people are: adult education courses established in community colleges, sign language classes for hearing students in public schools, community

advisory councils which involve parents and community leaders in school program planning, integration or "mainstreaming" of deaf children in selected K-12 classes, establishment of sign language and interpreter training programs to alleviate communications barriers between deaf people and their communities.

Federal legislation (the Community Schools Act of 1974) has made available to state departments of education funds to "communitize" public schools. The Gallaudet Community Education office, through training programs, workshops and spot consultation offers administrators of schools for the deaf the necessary information to procure their share of state support and with guidelines to implement community education activities in their schools.

How Can We Help in the Way of Curriculum Development and in Planning Courses?

We have a teaching package for literacy training. It is called the "Toe Hold Packet" and was developed under contract by Virginia McKinney of Los Angeles. Mrs. McKinney has the experience of working with functional illiterate deaf youth and adults at Marlton Secondary School for the Deaf and in special classes she has conducted in her home. The Toe Hold Packet is highly creative in that it makes use of written, fingerspelled and signed basic vocabulary leading up to sentence construction. There are 11 items included in the packet which can be purchased individually or as a package. Write to us for descriptive literature and prices.

Linda Donnels, who has responsibility for Adult Basic Education classes, is in the process of compiling a teaching kit gauged to meet the needs of deaf adult's in written expressive language.

Elaine Costello, director of curriculum development and research, is involved in projects which may in time provide videotapes and films for instructional use in a variety of subject areas. This is an area in which we are just beginning to move and, rest assured, we are trying to move as fast as we can.

Where Does the Center's Funding Come From, and What is the Shape of the Budget?

Substantial funding for the Center's program and projects comes from Federal appropriations.

In addition to Federal support we have a five-year \$50,000 grant from the C. S. Mott Foundation to carry out our Community Education project. As stated earlier, the Cafritz Foundation has granted us \$2,000 per year for the last two years to help cover interpreting costs.

Most of these monies go toward operational costs, that is, staff salaries, conferences, professional training programs, office equipment and furnishings, supplies and dissemination materials. Teaching costs actually consume a very small sum since cooperating schools and agencies cover most of that and, of course, enrollment fees go a long way toward



Linda Donnels, coordinator of Adult Basic Education programs, explains materials and methods of participants in a National Action Conference held in November.

making demonstration program courses self-supporting.

Who Are the People on the Center's Staff and What Are Their Responsibilities?

In addition to the Dean:

DR. LEON LEBUFFE is associate dean. Chiefly his responsibilities are the development and management of the demonstration program and the College's Summer Program. The demonstration program has already been described. The summer program, however, adds a new complexion to the College and Kendall Green in that it is developing the College into a year-round resource center and advocate for the deaf adult as he lives in and contributes to the general society. Dr. LeBuffe is increasing the number of summer learning activities on campus as well as developing extension services which will bring Gallaudet's resources and talents to the aid of people in other parts of the country. He is a member of the faculty of the History Department of the College, and a lifelong resident of Washington. He has a Ph.D. from Catholic University.

Dr. LeBuffe's staff includes LINDA DONNELLS, who coordinates Adult Basic Education classes and programs. This is a key area in our program and an area in which, nationally, too little has been done and too late. Although four centers in the Washington metropolitan area are offering classes for deaf adults, Miss Donnel's work is largely experimental. She is attempting to develop curriculum based on research data gathered from the Washington area students, and we hope that before too long we will be able to offer a packaged program which can be used throughout the country. Ms. Donnel's is a part-time graduate student at Gallaudet, has a degree from Ohio State University and formerly was on the staff at Delgado College, New Orleans.

ADELE SHUART is a part-time special staff assistant to Dr. LeBuffe. She is a deaf graduate of Gallaudet and is pursuing her master's degree in the graduate school. Her main responsibilities are assessing the reaction of the deaf community to program offerings, guiding the selection of relevant courses and information dissemination within the Washington community.

LILLIAN BISHOP is administrative secretary for the demonstration program. Ms. Bishop handles all budget, registration and interpreting services for the Demonstration Program. She has been with the Center almost from the beginning. TERRY PEACOCK provides general secretarial services for the staff.

JAMES C. COX, director of the Community Education Center, has been with us since September 1973. He is a former Mott Intern and is completing his doctoral dissertation for a degree from the University of Michigan. He attended Purdue and has a background in Extension Services and community-related programs. His responsibilities at the Center

Golden West College Considering TV Courses For Deaf

By HARRY TREMAINE

A committee has been formed at Golden West College, Huntington Beach, Calif., to explore the possibility of having one or more courses captioned and put on television for the benefit of deaf citizens.

The college, a pioneer in telecommunications, has an intense interest in the deaf because of the large number of deaf students on campus (approximately 100). It has a TV station (KOCE-TV, Channel 50 in Orange County) on campus, which televises programs of cultural and public affairs interest for the benefit of the students of Golden West and Orange Coast Colleges, and to the 1.6 million people of the Orange County region. It has also produced several televised courses for credit.

The committee, chaired by Harvey L. Langham, a citizen interested in the deaf, is circulating petitions among organizations of and for the deaf. The purpose is to determine if enough deaf people in the Southern California area (excluding San Diego) are interested in taking the courses, should they be captioned at an expense of about \$10,000 each. Three courses listed on the petition are Anthropology, Psychology and Freehand Sketching.

Preliminary plans call for the selection of one of the three courses as a pilot program; however, if the response from the deaf community is heavily in favor of all three, all will be included.

have been described briefly in this article.

DR. ELAINE COSTELLO joined our staff this summer after receiving her doctorate in instructional technology at Syracuse. In addition to her responsibilities in curriculum development and research, she coordinates the internship programs, aids the dean in implementing special projects, and carries our evaluation studies of all phases of our work. Her secretary is JANET PHILLIPS, the most recent addition to our staff.

My administrative secretary and interpreter is JAN WILLIAMS, who was a member of my staff at California State University, Northridge, during 1971-72. She is working on her bachelor's degree at the University of Maryland.

It should not seem that the program of the Center for Continuing Education is limited to projects and activities discussed in this article. We are growing and changing according to needs as well as to the resources available to meet needs. Do write to us if you are not already on our mailing list or if you have any questions.

Our address is:

Gallaudet College
Center for Continuing Education
7th and Florida, N.E.
Washington, D. C. 20002
Phone: Voice or TTY: (202) 447-0461

As was previously stated, the courses would be made available to the entire Los Angeles area deaf community, as far north as Santa Barbara. Approximately 50 colleges would cooperate with Golden West. The following paragraph describes the procedure the deaf student would follow:

The first step would be to register at the nearest participating college. Then, the student would pay a few dollars to have a small hookup installed in his home television, in order to receive the UHF channel on which the course would be presented. The "classes" would be viewed usually twice per week—there will be videotapes stored in the libraries of the cooperating colleges, which the student can view if he misses a class. The student would have to travel to the college only twice per semester to take mid-term and final examinations.

Class presentations would be highly visual. This would not be restricted to captions. About 75% of class time would be devoted to films, pictures, role playing and other visual demonstrations. Relatively little time would involve a face making a lecture.

If response is sufficient, the pilot course(s) are scheduled to begin in September 1975. Mr. Langham's committee is working to contact the 200-300 deaf persons needed to register in order to justify the expenditure. Anyone interested in receiving more information can write to Harvey L. Langham, 12601 Amethyst, Garden Grove, Calif. 92645, or phone the Hearing Impaired Center at Golden West College (714) 892-7711.



WHAT ARE YOU DOING ABOUT DEAF AWARENESS?

For the first time, a national effort is being made to educate the public about deafness. "I HEAR YOUR HAND," a song written by Mary Jane Rhodes and T. Daniel Robbins, has been used for the following DEAF AWARENESS materials:

TV SPOTS—One 60-second and two 30-second spots. 16mm, color, sound. Package of 3 spots, \$30.00.

45 RPM STEREO RECORD—Two for \$3 or four for \$5.

CASSETTE TAPE—Song repeated three times to practice signing. \$3 each.

SHEET MUSIC—50¢ per copy.

SONG FEATURE FILM—3 minutes 17 seconds, for use by TV talk shows, civic clubs, schools, conferences, etc. 16mm, color, sound. \$35.00.

Deaf performers on film include Rita Corey, Bill Ennis and students from Kendall Demonstration Elementary School. Send orders to:

I HEAR YOUR HAND
6101 Turnabout Lane
Columbia, Maryland 21044

Concepts Of Employment Of Interpreters For The Deaf

By ROBERT M. INGRAM

"There are not enough qualified interpreters to serve the needs of deaf people in this country." This concern is voiced at almost every meeting of professionals in the field of deafness. We read of the shortage of interpreters in almost every journal and magazine focusing on the problems of deaf persons. Viewing the problem from the perspective of those interpreters who are currently active in the profession, however, the more commonly encountered concern is "Where are the jobs?" The newly-created National Interpreter Training Consortium proposes to establish at least one degree-granting program in interpreting in each state (Adams, 1974). Lest we end up training people with bachelor's degrees to stand in unemployment lines, we in the field of deafness—not just the interpreters, but all of us—must start now to explore new concepts of employment of these interpreters we propose to train.

The Current Situation

The stereotype of interpreters for the deaf is a housewife, a daughter of deaf parents, with a high school education. She may or may not be a member of her state and national chapters of the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, Inc. She may have never attended a workshop or convention on interpreting for deaf people. She interprets whenever she gets a call—often without pay.

This stereotype is eroding. More and more, interpreters are actively seeking training to upgrade their skills. They are submitting themselves for evaluation in hopes of receiving some kind of certification. And, most promising of all, they are speaking out on important issues affecting the profession, not only encouraging but demanding new concepts and perspectives on interpreting. In line with their new assertiveness, these interpreters are demanding adequate compensation for their services and respect for their role in the education and rehabilitation of deaf people.

Though the freelance interpreter is likely to be around for a long time to come, new concepts of employing interpreters are emerging. We shall look at some of these concepts and examine the advantages and disadvantages of each.

Interpreting for Private Agencies

A few interpreters have found employment with private agencies serving the needs of hearing impaired persons, such as hearing and speech centers and community service agencies. The number of these agencies creating positions for full-time interpreters is apt to increase in the future. This increase will probably not occur, however, until the nation's economy picks up and unemployment goes down. Most of these agencies are supported by contributions to United Fund drives. Under current economic conditions, contributions are dropping. After the economy picks up and contributions increase, private serv-

ice agencies will be better able to expand their services, including the addition of full-time interpreters to their staffs.

Some community service agencies operate a referral service for interpreters, but the interpreter still freelances. A few agencies engage interpreters on a consultant basis. The client contacts the agency, the agency contacts and dispatches an interpreter, the interpreter reports to the agency upon completion of the assignment and the agency bills the client and pays the interpreter. While most interpreters appreciate having a referral service, some interpreters prefer not to be engaged as consultants; they prefer to be paid directly by the client rather than by the agency. In this way the interpreter maintains his or her individuality. The interpreter can negotiate fees and arrangements directly. Other interpreters prefer to operate as consultants to an agency. In this way, fees are guaranteed, and the interpreter does not have to worry about billings and collecting fees.

RID Referral and Employment Services

At least one state chapter of the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf (RID), Inc., has received a grant from the state rehabilitation service to operate a service for the employment of interpreters on a consultant basis. Other RID chapters operate referral services. No one would argue against the need for and propriety of RID chapters' operating referral services. Medical and legal organizations provide such services. On the other hand, there is a serious question of the propriety of a professional organization, such as the RID, functioning as a commercial agency. There is a big difference between an agency and an organization. Agencies sell services; organizations exist for the continuous education and training of their members. A professional organization which sets up shop as an agency ceases to be a professional organization and endangers its ability to provide services to its members as it was organized to do. Do medical and legal organizations operate commercial enterprises? Of course not. The national RID and its chapters should consider carefully this question of propriety before committing themselves to commercialization. Perhaps an alternative approach for the RID would be to establish a committee to explore new concepts of employing interpreters.

Public Agencies and Institutions

Prospects for employment of interpreters by public agencies and institutions are increasing. A few states have created official positions for full-time interpreters for the deaf. The Connecticut Commission on the Deaf and Hearing Impaired, a state agency, has an interpreter-coordinator who is not only the official interpreter for the state but is also responsible for recruiting and training

interpreters for the deaf. Yet, one or two state-employed interpreters cannot handle all of the interpreting assignments in a state. Consider this plan:

1. Each state would be divided into regions according to concentrations of deaf persons;

2. One interpreter-coordinator would be assigned to each region;

3. Each region would be allocated a budget for contracting the services of self-employed or agency-employed interpreters when the state interpreters cannot take the assignment.

Many politically conservative individuals object to government regulation and provision of services—socialism—unless these government-directed services benefit themselves. Some of us cry "socialism" at every new government project unless the project is in the area of deafness. Those interpreters who object to government employment of interpreters may prefer government contracting of interpreting services.

Some individuals advocate employment of interpreters in key government agencies serving the deaf rather than in one centralized commission for the deaf. The advantage here is that the interpreters would be more readily available and that they would be able to specialize in terminology, situations and clientele generally associated with that agency. These interpreters would become specialists in such areas as vocational rehabilitation, social services, public health, mental health and education. The disadvantage in having interpreters work directly for state agencies is the possibility of role conflicts. A supervisor in a vocational rehabilitation office, for example, might expect an interpreter in his or her employ to fend for a client rather than to maintain impartiality as the interpreter's ethics require.

The potential for role conflicts multiplies when the interpreter is employed as a combination interpreter-counselor, interpreter-tutor, interpreter-aide, interpreter-secretary or any other combination of jobs. Persons who must counsel or teach deaf persons and then turn around and interpret for those clients face a strenuous task of separating roles. Often the problem is that the client sees only one person no matter how many roles the person might play. Role conflicts are less of a problem for interpreter-secretaries, but the interpreter-secretary faces a problem of professional identification. Secretaries, important as they are, are clerical workers as opposed to professional workers. Interpreters are professionals. To ask an interpreter to be a secretary is to ask a professional to become a non-professional. We would never think of asking lawyers, doctors, social workers, audiologists, counselors, teachers and other professionals to "sub" as secretaries. Interpreting is a full-time

task. Unfortunately, few employers feel there is enough full-time work to justify employing interpreters as interpreters alone. Consequently, the interpreter is expected to possess a second marketable skill.

Private Practices and Translation Services

Perhaps because assignments are seldom steady, interpreters have never seriously considered setting up private practices and partnerships such as doctors and lawyers have. Yet, the idea should not be rejected without examination. With the projection of increased services to the deaf by public and private agencies, interpreters in private practice might be able to develop contracts for services sufficient to sustain a private practice. Interpreting is a separate skill from teaching sign language or communication skills or consulting with schools and agencies on manual communication. Still, the person who can successfully provide all of these services would stand a better chance of operating a private practice in communication services to deaf people.

Interpreters for the deaf might also consider the possibility of forming partnerships with specialists in other languages. American Sign Language (Ameslan) is the third most commonly used foreign language in the United States, outranking even French and German (Carter, 1974). (Spanish and Italian rank first and second, respectively.) Interpreters for the deaf are language specialists, not rehabilitation specialists, not educational specialists and not hearing and speech specialists. It seems only appropriate, then, that interpreters for the deaf should associate with interpreters of other languages and perhaps find employment in the association.

Summary

This discussion of concepts of the employment of interpreters for the deaf is offered not to promote or denigrate any particular philosophy of employing interpreters but rather to serve as a point of departure for a reassessment of the employment picture for interpreters. No one concept is apt to be agreeable or practicable for all interpreters. There may even be concepts we have not examined here (television interpreting, for example). The fact remains, however, that the stereotype of the freelance interpreter is no longer acceptable to many interpreters. Recognizing this changing attitude and the projected increase in numbers of interpreters brought about by new recruitment and training programs, professionals in the field of deafness are compelled to take a fresh look at concepts of employment of interpreters.

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HAZARDS of Deafness

By ROY K. HOLCOMB

At Church

53. At church, the minister asks for all visitors, or all those who attended Sunday School, or all those who want to go to hell, or heaven, or some similar question, to stand. You gamble (in church, of all places) to stand or sit, knowing that you lose either way.

Love and Marriage

54. You can't use a phone to call home and tell your wife that you will be two hours late for dinner. When you arrive home you had better have a good explanation ready.

55. Your spouse snores and snores and snores but you sleep like a log through it all, never knowing what snoring sounds like.

56. At your own wedding—you understand little or nothing the preacher says until he signals you to say "Yes" to 60 years of married bliss.

57. You take your hearing girl friend on a date. In the dark you can't communicate, but then are you supposed to if your date is a peach?

Shopping

58. Announcements of special sales are made over a public system in a store. You save yourself a fortune by not hearing the announcements.

59. You are at a store purchasing something. The clerk says \$3.30 when you think she says \$3.13; \$3.40 when you think she says \$3.14; \$3.50 when you think she says \$3.15; \$3.60 when you think she says \$3.16 and any of the numbers vice versa as well as a thousand and one more confusing look alike speech-reading words.

Entertainment, Sports and Television

60. You pay full admission to movies, night clubs or other places where sound of one kind or another is an important part of the price. Then you sit back and "watch" what your money has bought.

61. A news flash caption crosses your TV screen. Dialogue which you cannot hear, follows. You can imagine all kinds of things happening from Martha Raye winning a beauty contest to Martians invading New York City. You must wait until you read the next day's paper to find out what really happened.

62. While playing golf a ball barely misses hitting you and sending you to the happy hunting grounds because you didn't hear the "fore" from the players behind you.

63. At a ball game you "strike-out" with the bases loaded and walk back to be called back to the plate because you slightly "tipped" the ball but didn't hear it. On the next ball you miss it by a mile and wish everyone were stone-deaf as it is no fun striking out twice in a row with the bases loaded.

64. You watch a football game for ages wondering what the score is before it is finally flashed on the screen.

65. You watch a football game until nearly halftime, yelling your head off for what you think is your favorite team. Then when the score is finally posted on the screen, you discover you have been rooting for the wrong team.

66. Up high in the grandstand at the horse races you don't hear reports on how your horse is running and never know he led much of the way. All you know is that he came in dead last.

67. You pay full prices to go to movies to watch people "without voices" move their lips for two hours. You almost get your money's worth if it is not a double feature.

68. The person next to you in a darkened theatre asks you for the time and you almost have to use Braille in order to understand him.

69. At the movies you laugh aloud when others cry and cry, when others laugh, because you don't see things the same way as other people hear them in the movies.

70. You pay the full price for a TV set when you don't need the sound system. You don't mind this too much when the Miss America Contest is on.

71. You go to Las Vegas. You put a coin in a slot machine, but you don't hear the coin drop out. You think you've been robbed when the handle won't come down. However, if you hit a jackpot, your hearing will be at its best.

Guessing Game

72. You drag your feet because it gives you a comfortable, secure feeling, not knowing that it does not sound very romantic to others.

73. You are sitting in a room all by your lonesome self watching a TV program or reading with your mind a thousand and one miles away. Then someone comes into the room without your hearing him and half scares the living daylight out of you by merely tapping you on the shoulder.

74. You take something out of your pocket. Other things come out, too, and fall on the floor without you knowing it. Later, much later, you find yourself missing keys, loose change or something which should be in your pockets.

75. You play "hide-and-seek" indoors and the person who is "It" hears your every move and finds you easier than he could find the sun and you wonder how.

76. Your block nearly burns down and just about every fire engine in the county shows up while you're meantime watching a dull football game on television, wishing all the while for some excitement.

77. You wait all year for Santa Claus to come and then when he does, he can't ask you if you have been a good boy or not since his beard and whiskers make lipreading impossible.

A Different Kind Of Life Insurance Agent

Consider his handicaps;

Earl Cornelius' parents were not only deaf and used sign language, but were poor. His father walked or rode a bike to work; his mother had to eke out the family's income as a seamstress. Earl failed kindergarten, first, fourth and seventh grades and at age 20 had not graduated from high school. His first job was as a bill collector and at age 22, while serving as a medic in Korea, he realized he had been going nowhere with no purpose and it was getting late.

Consider his assets:

His parents were deaf and Earl early acquired the capacity for dual-track thinking as he interpreted for them or talked to them in sign language while, at the same time, he carried on an oral conversation with hearing persons. The family was poverty-stricken, which placed a premium on ingenuity to make ends meet while having a little fun on the side. The failures in school, at the least, taught him how to accept frustration with equanimity.

The job as a bill collector taught him how to meet all kinds of people in all kinds of circumstances. And the example of his father, Damon, who for many years was president of the Archibald Home for the Aged Deaf in Indiana, and his mother, Mary, who in spite of her own busy days always had time to help a neighbor or friend, convinced Earl life had a purpose, obstacles could be overcome and service to others was rewarding.

After his discharge from the Army, Earl found work with his father at the **Paladium Item**, in Richmond, Indiana, as a printer, but only long enough to gain acceptance at Earlham College. With no high school diploma and only the backing of his employer and his own persuasiveness, Earl was accepted on a probationary status, stayed on to get his degree and found a wife in the process.



Earl Cornelius, a top salesman for American United Life Insurance Company, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Eileen's parents came from an entirely different socio-economic strata. Her father was a chemist with a Ph.D.; one of her brothers was a medical doctor; another majored in chemistry and physics and later became a lawyer. Her grandfather was also a medical doctor in Iowa. But in Earl's words, in Eileen he found the right person to harness his many vibes. She now uses sign language comfortably and their four children use it uninhibitedly.

With his father-in-law's encouragement, Earl went on to Indiana University to earn his master's in Business Administration. After graduation, he accepted a job as executive secretary for the Baxter Foundation, which distributed \$100,000 to \$300,000 annually to selected philanthropies. When Arthur Baxter died, the foundation also ceased operations and Earl found a job in an employment agency. He made money there, but job satisfaction was lacking.

While surveying the labor market for jobs for his clients, Earl noticed the demand for life insurance salesmen and although he initially held a low opinion of the industry, decided to investigate. What he saw when he went calling convinced him there was not only job satisfaction and a chance to really help other people, but money in life insurance. The people he talked to told him he "had it" (the ability to sell) and looking at their obviously comfortable economic status made Earl decide he wanted what they had.

The first year, 1957, was a disaster: Earl earned \$2,900 and by then had two children. Many times he was tempted to quit, but the frustrations he had conquered in school and his parents' example made him hang on. Since then, Earl Cornelius has risen to the top in the

highly competitive world of insurance sales, consistently selling over one million dollars worth of insurance year after year and passed the two million mark last year. Only 10 per cent of about 400,000 insurance salesmen reach this plateau.

The annual premium on a single large business policy may exceed \$25,000 but Earl values the business he gets from deaf people who have learned to look to him as a trusted confidant and advisor. Actually, the policies sold to deaf people now form a substantial part of his business but Earl had been selling insurance for five years before his father asked if he was selling insurance to the deaf. When Earl said no, his father gave him one of his few lectures, pointing out that these people sorely needed a person with expertise in insurance and the ability to communicate with them because their avenues of information were limited.

Earl has found the market of the deaf is much different from dealing with corporate markets or professional men because it takes much longer to contact people, see them, make the sale and deliver the policy. "The service work involved with the deaf, which I'm happy to do, is far more time consuming because they can't call me and often have to drop in at my office. We discuss everything from insurance to personal problems to interpreting ideas. This service is valuable to them and important to me."

An easy man to talk to, Earl Cornelius could pass as a deaf man in any company, if he chose. His facial expressions, body language and "deaf mannerisms," even to people familiar with the subculture, make him appear more deaf than hearing but certainly don't affect his ability to deal with corporate and professional people in the hearing world. In spite of this and the many requests for help from deaf people, Earl has been able to maintain a strictly professional relationship with his deaf clients, which they appreciate.

Although there always are a few who take advantage of his tolerance and desire to help and others who want him to be an interpreter, not realizing his schedule and position make this very difficult, deaf people from as far away as California have come to Indianapolis to see him with confidence on business and in comfort as a friend.

Earl Cornelius is proof that growing up in a "deaf world" isn't as bad as the subculture's detractors think.

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Reactions Of A Deaf Visiting Professor At CSUN (Northridge)

By Alan B. Crammatte

When the idea of serving as a visiting lecturer in the School of Business Administration and Economics at California State University, Northridge, was first broached, my reaction was enthusiastic. I felt that it would be a wonderful opportunity to broaden my teaching experience, hitherto limited to the deaf students whom I had taught at Gallaudet College. It would also be a chance to demonstrate the competence of deaf educators. Dr. Ray L. Jones of the Center on Deafness, CSUN, who proposed the visit and Gallaudet College officials who assisted in the arrangements, concurred in a positive view. Most of my colleagues at Gallaudet shared my enthusiasm, although one good friend in the business office referred jokingly to "your California boondoggle."

Boondoggle or not, I was all for it. We (my wife and I) would do the job up brown and sample nirvana in our free hours. California's sunshine and golden lifestyles would be frosting on the cake.

Then I began to wonder a bit. No doubts, of course, but just suppose . . . No supposing about my professional competence; after all, 19 years of teaching accounting and the struggle of devising Gallaudet's instruction package in statistics had given my sufficient knowledge in subject matter. Experience should see me through with very little effort! But how would the faculty out there look upon me, not blessed with all the needed senses?

I recalled the accounting professor who had refused to take me in his class back in 1955 and some of the harsher experiences in various graduate schools. This particular doubt was unwarranted. My first meeting with the officials with whom I was to work was very cordial: they even laughed at my ancient joke about reading lips best in the dark. The

assistance of an interpreter enabled me to participate in departmental meetings and social occasions as much as any other new faculty member. Casual contacts with other professors have moved smoothly. The various secretaries and staff people have been cordial and helpful.

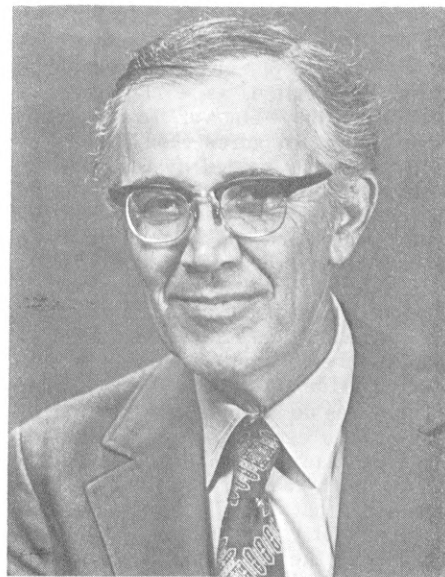
The two officials of the School of Business Administration and Economics most concerned with the experiment were enthusiastic over the results.

George R. Hawkes, chairman of the Accounting Department, commented:

"In the Accounting Department at CSUN, an effort has been made to establish a climate conducive to the airing of student complaints. As chairman of the Accounting Department, I was prepared to listen sympathetically to students who might request a transfer to another section of the class, taught by a different instructor. There were no requests to transfer from Mr. Crammatte's Accounting class. With the semester nearly over, there has been no complaint of any kind from any of Mr. Crammatte's students.

"It is my opinion that the presence of Mr. Crammatte on the faculty at California State University, Northridge, has been a very good thing for other faculty members as well as for the students. It has been a fine educational experience for all concerned."

Dean James Robertson of the School of Business Administration and Economics looked to possible future benefits; "I must first commend those who made this opportunity possible, including, of course, my congratulations to Professor Crammatte. The student reaction reflected in the course evaluations would be favorable to any professor. As a deaf professor in a typical class on campus, he can, of course, be especially proud.



Alan B. Crammatte

"It must be mentioned that the School of Business Administration and Economics would welcome any other opportunity to participate in an activity of this nature, either on an ad hoc or, if the circumstances warranted it, on a permanent basis. This is so easy to say, given the special nature of our students. I cannot say enough about their reaction to Alan. The youth on University campuses have learned much from their observation of the scene of higher education. They are receptive without being manipulatable, are objective without being overly accommodating.

"However, the most significant point in this semester's experience lies in what the future holds in promise for others with similar potential and ability but with a 'handicap.' We are all truly proud of Alan and what he has done for others. We join him in quiet anticipation of what others will do because of his unselfishness."

Most of my wonderings, though, were about the students. How would the students react to a deaf man as their teacher? Would some of them carry on loud conversations while I lectured, distracting attention of those who wanted to learn? How would they react to individual assistance via pencil and paper? Rapport and mutual exchange are important to my teaching habits. I could lecture orally, but how would I field questions from students? Would unfamiliarity with deafness prove a barrier to the rapport I desired?

Student reaction has been one of the most impressive resolutions of my various "supposes." So far as I could discern, the reaction has been something like this: "So he's deaf; let's get on with business." In response to a questionnaire only 16 out of 38 students indi-



DINNER TALK—While a visiting lecturer at California State University, Northridge, Alan B. Crammatte gave a talk at a Center on Deafness dinner.

cated that their initial reaction to having a deaf professor had been doubtful; the other 22 expressed feelings ranging from indifference to being game for a new experience. Of the 16 expressing doubts, 10 had had no previous contact with deaf people, whereas the remaining 22 had known a deaf person or persons from casual observation, as a classmate, acquaintance or relative; two students were hearing impaired themselves.

I was greatly helped by the provision of an interpreter in each class to put students' questions into signs so that I would understand and respond promptly. A contretemps arising at the first accounting class session will show how dependent I have been on my interpreters. About 20 additional students wanting to join that class gathered at my desk clamoring for attention.

There was no interpreter around at the time and no deaf person could read the lips of so many person at once. I quieted the clamor by asking that they list their names so that I could look into their problems later, and in a few minutes there came the interpreter, who had not been informed about a change in our room. Since that day, there have been no insurmountable communication problems. Of the 38 students queried, 28 reported that the interpreter was not a distraction; the remaining 10 minimized the distraction. One found sign language "fascinating"; another found my deafness conducive to brevity, thus cutting down on student expounding of knowledge.

There have been no class distractions of which I have been aware. Students do not hesitate to ask for clarification or extension of a demonstration. They argue where it is appropriate. They even laugh at my corny jokes. The students were especially kind in judging my professional competence and communication. By large majorities—31 or more in each case—they rated my performance as "good" or "superior" in grasp of subject matter, organization of lectures, course coverage and communication (expression, reception through the interpreter and response to questions).

Individual aid in my office has been given to a few of the students with thorny problems. They rated my efforts superior (8) and good (3). Although slower than ordinary spoken conversation, pencil and pad have sufficed for communication in this one-on-one situation; a few students have come in just for a chat.

Those who had instigated the exchange had hoped for positive side effects on student attitudes. Twenty students did report new concepts or benefits. Ten of these students had never met a deaf person before. The new attitudes clustered mostly around removal of prejudice, admiration for one overcoming a handicap and surprise that communication was possible.

The final kicker in the questionnaire was this question: "What would be your reaction to having a deaf professor in another class?" Only three responses

American Schools For The Deaf Administrative Notes

Dr. Priscilla Pittenger Muir, recently retired director of the teacher training program at California State University, San Francisco, passed away at Stanford University Hospital November 17, 1974. A memorial service was held at Temple United Methodist Church on November 30.

Dr. Armin G. Turechek has been appointed full-time director of the Center on Deafness at the University of Arizona, replacing Dr. Larry Stewart. Dr. Turechek came to the University of Arizona from Colorado Springs where he was superintendent of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind. The Center for Deafness is a federally funded project whose goal is to work within the existing community resources to better inform the public about deafness.

William E. Davis, superintendent of the Tennessee School for the Deaf, was appointed as assistant to the Commissioner of Education by the State Board of Education November 8, 1974. He will work in a dual role as superintendent-

were negative and 20 checked "Fine," one with exclamation points.

One other expectation didn't bear out, either. With two new textbooks, many papers to correct and (importantly) quite receptive classes, I found myself spending as much time in lesson preparation as I ever did. Experience saw me through, all right, but I put in plenty of effort!

A spirit of accommodation seems to pervade the CSUN campus to the point where overcoming barriers becomes almost a casual thing. This I attribute to the presence there, for years, of a cohort of deaf students and many other physically handicapped persons. I am most grateful for this informed attitude. It has made my work a pleasant routine. assistant to the Commissioner. In addition to his duties as superintendent he will have additional responsibility for designing, planning and implementing

comprehensive educational services for deaf children and youth in Tennessee.

Marvin B. Clatterbuck writes from West Africa, regarding the first school for the deaf in French West Africa. He says: "Andrew Foster, a Gallaudet graduate, should be given full credit for establishing the school. I am amazed at how much is accomplished with so little—untrained teachers, no materials, a three by five foot blackboard, a small slate for each child and a rubber volleyball for recreation equipment."

The Louisiana State Bond Commission has recently authorized the sale of \$10.5 million in general obligation bonds to finance Phase II of the construction program of the new facilities to house the Louisiana School for the Deaf. Earlier, \$11 million was sold for the first phase of construction. Phase I is scheduled to be completed on January 11, 1976. The \$21.5 million for Phases I and II does not include the funds that were required to purchase the one hundred acres of land where the new school will be located. The new school will be located approximately one mile southwest of the Baton Rouge campus of the Louisiana State University.

International Service Medallion To Be Awarded At WFD

The first Powrie V. Doctor Medallion for International Service will be presented during the Seventh Congress of the World Federation of the Deaf at the Gallaudet College convocation program, August 4, 1975. The purpose of the Medallion is to recognize on an international basis "those deaf and hearing individuals who have shown an extraordinary sensitivity towards communication, social, emotional or employment problems of deaf people and who have made a significant contribution towards eliminating those problems for the benefit of deaf people of the world." Dr. Powrie V. Doctor, in whose honor the award was commissioned, served as a member of the Gallaudet College faculty for more than 40 years and was well-known throughout the world for his contributions to the education of the deaf.

Nominations for recipients of the award are being solicited by the screening committee chaired by the Rev. Steve L. Mathis III, director of the International Center on Deafness. Nominations may be directed to Mr. Mathis at Gallaudet College.

Using the criteria stated in the purpose of the award, the committee, consisting of representatives from the Gallaudet College faculty and staff, the Student Body Government, the Gallaudet College Alumni Association, and the deaf community at large, will recommend three persons for consideration for the award to Gallaudet College President Edward C. Merrill, Jr. Dr. Merrill will in turn, submit his recommendations to the chairman of the Board of Directors of the College. The Board will then select the first recipient of the Powrie V. Doctor Medallion.

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OAD Vice President One Of Dayton's 10 Top Women

Mrs. Ruth Medlin, Vice President of the Ohio Association of the Deaf, a teacher's aide at Colonel White High School in Dayton, was named one of the Daily News' Ten Top Women of the area for 1974. She was honored at a luncheon on December 10. Her citation:

RUTH MEDLIN, the lady with the "talking hands" who is deaf herself but has become the only deaf teacher's aide in Ohio schools. She

works with deaf students at Colonel White high school, teaching deaf children and their parents to communicate. She is the founder of Progress for the Deaf, an organization establishing interpreter service for local deaf persons, opening job and entertainment opportunities for them.

Mrs. Medlin was featured in an article in the Daily News on November 22, 1974, reproduced below:

Ruth Hears No Evil; 'Speaks' Only Love

By MILLIE BINGHAM
Daily News Staff Writer

Ruth Medlin was working with several students in a classroom at Colonel White high school when she was interrupted to be told, "Congratulations, Ruth, you've been selected as one of the Daily News' Ten Top Women for 1974."

All motion in the room stopped as Ruth's hands met quickly on her chest. She turned away from the students as tears swelled in her eyes.

Then—a few students thumped their desks, demanding to know what had caused Ruth to turn unexpectedly from them. "Was the news good or bad?" they asked their teacher.

The class hadn't heard the good news. Nor had Ruth. She's deaf, and so are the students.

Every school day, as a teacher's aide, Ruth's talking hands and understanding eyes help interpret what the 34 deaf students are trying to sign (say) to their teachers. She's the only deaf teacher's aide in Ohio schools hired to work with deaf students.

"Ruth understands the students' language much better than we do. When a student can't quite find the right hand signs or words to tell us, Ruth seems to know just what he or she wants to say, what they mean. How she can pick up what they're trying to say sometimes is a mystery to me. It's truly a gift," was

the praising comment from Delores Roach, one of the school's four teachers of deaf students, who proudly watched Ruth trying to compose her obvious excitement.

Dorothy Weaver, head of Colonel White's deaf department, agreed excitedly, "I didn't tell Ruth she had been selected for this honor, because I wanted all of us—especially the students—to see her face when she heard the good news. We're so proud of what Ruth has done to help us and the students."

Being a teacher's aide for 34 deaf students is more than a school-time job for Ruth. "I enjoy working with the students. All of my children are grown up now, except for one son who's 15 years old and a student at Fairmont East. So my hands were empty before I came to this school three years ago.

"Now, these students are my children. They need me and my heart is full of love for them. They call me 'Mom'. And sometimes they tell me they feel more comfortable with me than with their own parents because we can talk to each other, tease each other, understand each other. Children gain confidence with one-to-one learning." Ruth's talking hands told Winnie Bateson, interpreter for the deaf department.

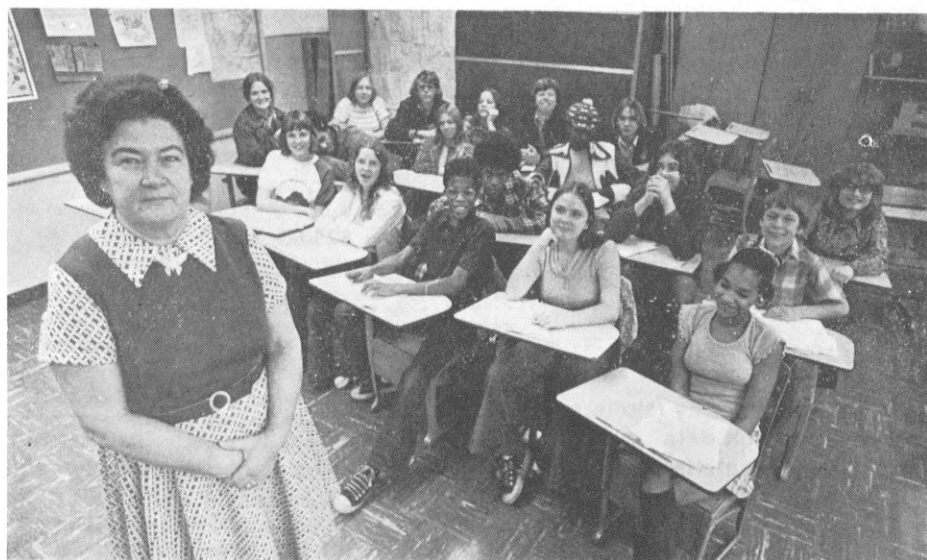
Ruth and Ben Medlin have five children. Not one is deaf. And even though Ben lost his hearing when he was nine,

he speaks well and taught their sons and daughters to speak. Ruth taught them sign language when each was less than two years old, just as her deaf parents taught her hands to talk before she was two.

Teaching deaf children and their parents to communicate with their hands has been a part of Ruth's life for many years. Every week she still has at least four evening classes for children and adults.

She is also a founder of Progress for Deaf, an organization that is trying to establish an interpreter service for local deaf persons. Interpreting local theater productions and opening more doors for jobs for trained deaf persons are other goals of the organization, says Ruth.

"I never look at the sad side of a situation, always the bright side. I've learned that when you face life that way something always comes up to fill your needs," Ruth "signed" to Winnie and her brown eyes squinted her typical self-confident smile.



Mrs. Ruth Medlin is shown with a class of hearing impaired students at Colonel Washington High School in Dayton, Ohio.



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Mrs. Gordon Named NAD Public Information Officer

Amy Gordon has been named Public Information Officer of the National Association of the Deaf.

Formerly editorial assistant at **Washingtonian** Magazine, Ms. Gordon has had significant writing and editing experience. In addition, her background has included diversified research and writing for government and educational associations.

Ms. Gordon holds a bachelor's degree in sociology from the University of Wisconsin and is currently working on master's degree in English literature at Georgetown University. She has also participated in graduate studies in rehabilitation counseling under a Department of Health, Education and Welfare Traineeship.

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CSUN's Interpreting Program

California State University, Northridge, intends to work very closely with RID's certification of interpreters. Harry J. Murphy, Assistant Director at the Center on Deafness, has submitted CSUN's programs aiming at certification:

1. "Project UPGRADE," on-going in-service sessions for our interpreters (on a volunteer basis) which is preparation for taking the test early in 1975.

2. A step has been added to our salary scale, which formerly ranged from \$3.50 to \$7.50 hourly. Now there is an \$8.50 per hour rate, the criteria for this being 300 hours at the \$7.50 rate and the Comprehensive Skills Certificate from RID.

Interpreters for the deaf are employed by the University to bridge the communication gap between instructors and deaf students enrolled in regular college classes. The interpreters are expected to give a verbatim translation of classroom lectures and discussions through fingerspelling, sign language, and speaking without voice. For deaf students with limited speech, interpreters are expected to reverse interpret from the language of signs to the spoken word.

Notetakers will normally be provided in classes where only one deaf student is enrolled, for laboratory classes and for any class where notetaking will be of more value than interpreting.

The wages for interpreters at CSUN are as follows:

	rate per hour
Classroom notetaking	\$2.00
Notetaker with knowledge of deafness and limited manual communication skills	2.50
Notetaker-Interpreter	3.00
Beginning Interpreter	3.50
Interpreters with prior interpreting experience in the college setting (at least 300 clock hours) and demonstrated interpreting ability may begin at	4.50
After 300 clock hours of successful interpreting, completion of at least one approved course or workshop on interpreting or 45 hours of approved in-service	

training, and demonstrated ability, the interpreter will be eligible for an increment of one dollar, until reaching the maximum 7.50

Interpreters with a degree, RID comprehensive skills certificate and 300 clock hours at the \$7.50 rate may be compensated 8.50

Mr. Murphy hopes to encourage anyone interested in sign language towards certification and the RID thanks him for informing us about CSUN's commendable program.

States Having Interpreting Laws

As of December 2, 1974, there were 31 states having interpreting laws, the latest addition being Pennsylvania. They are as follows:

Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

Black Deaf Featured on TV Special

IN A SILENT WAY, a WETA-TV Special in the new INNER CIRCLES series will air at 9 p.m., Thursday, January 30. The 30-minute program will

focus on Washington, D.C.'s black deaf community.

The objective of the program is to communicate lifestyles and experiences of black deaf persons to the hearing, especially focusing on education. The Special will also provide members of the deaf community an opportunity to share ideas and information with other deaf children and adults, their families, teachers and support organizations. Cameras visit the "Silent Mission" at Shiloh Baptist Church and Rathskellar at the Gallaudet College Student Union.

IN A SILENT WAY will be fully captioned for deaf viewers by the Public Broadcasting Service.

Federal City College's PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY, directed by Charles Williams and Phil Braudy, is cooperating with WETA-TV in the production of this Special. (P.A. is founded in part through the D.C. Community Service and Continuing Education Program Title I, HEA 1965.)

Dr. McCay Vernon, Editor, *American Annals of the Deaf*; DEAFPRIDE, INC.; the Community Service Center for the Hearing Impaired; Ernie Hairston of the Capital City Association for the Deaf, and other organizations and individuals concerned with deafness have made important contributions to this Special.

WETA-TV and WETA-FM are the public broadcasting stations serving the Washington Metropolitan Area.

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Letters To The Editor

Dear Editor:

Ben Schowe, Sr., apparently is alive and doing well.

But there are thousands of deaf men and women starving for that half a chance to acquire dignity in a world stacked against them.

While we're digging our way out of the hearing man's ages-old injustice to us, we ask, in the interim, for only a small salvation in another minuscule additional tax exemption.

John R. Seidel

Phoenix, Ariz.

* * *

Dear Editor:

My response is to a letter in your November issue on the acceptance or non-acceptance of any public benefits for the deaf. To be perfectly specific—the community of the deaf should be eternally aggressive, and daily vigilant, in seeking out and securing any benefits that can possibly be obtained, through any public or private agency, and, or through any legislative efforts on every government level.

All kinds of special interest groups have their hands in the public trough of plenty, and each is ready to sacrifice any other to get what it wants. It is ridiculous to talk about self-respect in the light of the distribution of public funds. When the community of the handicapped, even as a whole, is a weak force in just securing the ordinary "normal" rights of the individual in our society. Just look at the history of the handicapped. Their treatment in past decades has been a history of ignorance, rejection, bigotry and the relegation to the leftovers of society. Only through the sacrifice and diligent efforts of some outstanding individuals along the years, have break throughs been accomplished and advances of acceptance and rights been secured. For any one who understands the difficult uphill, in-fighting, to

YLC Films Available

Two films concerning deaf youth are now available from Gary W. Olsen, Director, Youth Leadership Camp, Indiana School for the Deaf, 1200 East 42nd Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46205. Both films are 16mm in color with sound and music in addition to captions. Each film runs about 15 minutes.

The first film relates to the Youth Leadership Camp program (at Swan Lake Lodge, Pengilly, Minn.) sponsored by the National Association of the Deaf. The other film features discussion with deaf teenagers—questions and answers on a variety of topics, exploring the attitudes of the deaf youth of today.

Write to Mr. Olsen for bookings.

begin to secure even such a simple and common sense goal as "total communications for the deaf" can one begin to realize that every achievement involves a battle with contrary ideologies along the way. You get what you can wherever you can to advance a just cause, and you use every political advantage available. What you fail to use is quickly snatched up by numerous special interest groups waiting for the chance. Let the critics exercise their vocal cords with their self-respect baloney. If we give our children any possible advantageous tool to work with, we should always remember that they will still be at the mercy of the dominant hearing world's philosophies and attitudes forever.

Ed Weiner

Monterey, Calif.

* * *

Dear Editor:

Recently our family attended a weekend at the Mystic Oral School sponsored by the Oral Deaf Adults Section (of the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf). The program for adults (parents, professionals and other interested people) included a panel on "Teaching Language Arts" on Saturday morning, and workshops on various subjects in the afternoon. Friday night I met several deaf friends there, and as a professional interpreter I began to be concerned that my friends might miss out on some of the program if no interpreter services were provided.

Accordingly, on Saturday morning, my husband told the principal of the school that I would gladly serve as interpreter if they had not already made arrangements for one. The principal emphatically replied that no sign language interpreting would be permitted, but that an oral interpreter would be provided. It was felt, he said, that to allow sign language interpretation would offend some of the oralists present.

I sat with my friends and interpreted quietly for them. Another deaf man saw

me and urged me to stand up so all could see. Not wanting to offend anyone, I explained the problem, and encouraged him to speak to the principal himself. I thought maybe the request of a deaf listener would have more weight. He went quietly and asked if I would be able to stand up and interpret for the entire group and was also told that only oral interpretation would be permitted. (One of my friends, an excellent lip-reader, told me later that the oral interpreter condensed his interpretation, and so left out much of what was said.)

After the panel had finished its presentation, the floor was opened to questions. My husband raised the question of total communication as a viable educational milieu, and this prompted another man, one of the afternoon workshop leaders and himself deaf, to speak his mind. He said that though he was an oralist, he also knew sign language, and that through speechreading alone he was missing about 50% of what was being said. He said he wished to feel fully included in the program, and asked that a verbatim translation could be given using both speechreading and sign language.

At this point, the superintendent spoke up. He wanted to avoid a debate on the merits of total communication versus oralism, and so he said he would be happy if an interpreter would stand and translate.

I did so, and was thanked heartily afterwards by many of the deaf people present. Several parents also said they wished I could have interpreted the whole presentation, since it was the first time they had seen sign language and they were fascinated. As one man said to me later, a deaf man who knows no sign language: "When you open your doors, you have to extend hospitality to all who attend."

Susan H. Wolf
Teacher of the Deaf
Certified Interpreter

Staten Island, N. Y.

CHAIRMAN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

Gallaudet College invites applications and nominations for the above named position. This is a new department involved with implementing a doctoral program in Special Education Administration. Candidates should have demonstrated leadership abilities. Specific qualifications include: an earned doctorate in administration (preferred), background in the area of deafness or special education (preferred), interest in research as evidenced by publications, successful teaching experience at the graduate level and qualification for the rank of full professor or associate professor.

Send applications, resumes, and references before April 1, 1975, to: Dr. Gilbert L. Delgado, Dean, The Graduate School, Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C. 20002 (Phone: 202-447-0547).

From A Parent's Point Of View

Mary Jane Rhodes, Conductor

Happy Happenings

YOU HAVE TO BELIEVE

You have to **believe** in happiness,
Or happiness never comes.
I know that the bird chirps none the less,
When all that he finds is crumbs.

You have to **believe** that winds will blow,
Believe in the grass, the days of snow;
Ah, that's the reason the bird can sing:
On his darkest day **he believes in spring.**

You have to **believe** in happiness,
It isn't an outward thing:
The spring never makes the song, I guess,
As much as the song makes the spring.

Aye, man's heart could find content,
If it was the joy on the road it went,
The joy ahead when it had to grieve,
For the joy is there—but **you have to BELIEVE.**

—Douglas Malloch

I have discovered during my years of writing this column for the DEAF AMERICAN, that thoughts are things. Once expressed, thoughts somehow have a way of happening. It may be years later, but most of what I dared dream would come true, to help break down the barriers faced by my son because of deafness, is now happening. I believed that someday "Rock Gospel for the Deaf" would be seen by deaf boys and girls, deaf adults and other members of the deaf community. This past year a one-hour television program of Rock Gospel has been viewed in many areas of the United States—not just by members of the Deaf Community but also by thousands of hearing people who never knew anything about deafness before they saw this program. I dreamed that someday television programs would be captioned or interpreted for deaf audiences. More than 60 television stations across the nation are now telecasting the ABC Nightly News captioned for the national deaf community by WGBH-TV in Boston . . . and I just received a folder from the Public Broadcasting Service which estimates that in two or three years decoder devices will be available to deaf permitting them to receive captioned television programs. I believe that these are happy happenings!

Other thoughts which I wrote and dreamed about included acceptance of sign language into the homes of deaf children. The total communication movement made this dream come true beyond my wildest imagining. Deaf adults in positions of leadership . . . more and more across the nation deaf men and women are taking their rightful place in administrative positions, in areas where first hand experience of deaf people can and is, bringing about a better understanding of

the needs of deaf citizens. Development of the leadership abilities of deaf youth, which was once a dream, is now happening across the nation. Parent counseling, probably the greatest need for potential change in the area of deafness, is finally happening as schools accept the responsibility for finding young deaf children . . . and lending a hand of encouragement and support to parents. I believe that these are happy happenings!

Educating the public about deafness, people told me, was an impossible dream . . . and yet all of these things have happened during 1974:

1. Hear Your Hand television spots were sent to more than 125 stations across the nation.

2. Gallaudet College distributed television spots to 126 stations in the United States.

3. Deaf Awareness Year One was launched across the nation as a result of requests by delegates to the National Congress on Deafness Rehabilitation, as well as the motivation given Deaf Awareness through activities in various states and cities for the past several years. Did you know that the name Deaf Awareness comes from Colorado? You people in Colorado should be proud of your thought which became real and is happening throughout the nation.

4. Quota International (a professional and business women's organization) launched their "What Is Silence" campaign and more than 105 clubs reported activities in the area of newspaper, television and radio and 122 newspapers carried publicity and articles about Quota Club activities on behalf of hearing and speech handicapped persons. Over 4,000 column inches of newsprint were printed in Quota communities. And 31 clubs reported television panels and or interviews while 73 reported radio spot announcements and 11 clubs reported radio interviews. The International Convention presented a Sunday evening telethon which resulted in more than 1,000 telephone calls and 50 letters.

5. The National Grange Women's Activities raised thousands of dollars in their "Dream with the Deaf" efforts and worked thousands of hours in cities and towns across the nation to help break barriers caused by deafness.

6. Lions Clubs across America began asking how they can help through their Hearing Conservation and work with the Deaf activities.

I believe that these activities to educate the public about deafness are happy happenings.

Urging people at the local and state level to become involved in activities to improve opportunities for deaf Americans has been "my song" for a long time. During the past year some of the events which

proved this idea to be alive include: Deaf Awareness Week at Washington, D. C., Public Library; involvement in Red Cross Youth in Baltimore which produced sign language classes and participation in deaf community activities; Deaf Awareness activities in Evansville, Indiana, which includes television interviews, local disc jockies playing "I Hear Your Hand" as a regular part of their musical entertainment program, the Deaf Awareness emblem printed on milk cartons, utility company statements, etc.; a Deaf Awareness Christmas Festival in Pittsburg; Deaf Awareness though service of a special TTY to serve the 911 Emergency Communications Center and provide citizens with contact for police, fire and rescue services in Prince George's County, Maryland, government. Some of the other states involved in Deaf Awareness activities include Rhode Island, Iowa, California, Virginia, North Carolina, Texas . . . and many others across the nation . . . and we even have an ambassador of goodwill in Europe, Bill Huston, who is showing and sharing "I Hear Your Hand" and Deaf Awareness Year One with other countries. Deaf Awareness is a gift from hearing people to deaf people and I believe this is a happy happening!

HAPPINESS

Happiness is like a crystal,
Fair and exquisite and clear,
Broken in a million pieces,
Shattered, scattered far and near.
Now and then along life's pathway,
Lo! some shining fragments fall;
But there are so many pieces
No one ever finds them all.

Yet the wise as on they journey
Treasure every fragment clear,
Fit them as they may together,
Imaging the shattered sphere,
Learning ever to be thankful
Though their share of it is small;
For it has so many pieces
No one ever finds them all.

Priscilla Leonard

Happy New Year. Believe in Happiness in 1975. Share your piece of happiness with others . . . and we will see more happy happenings in the years to come.

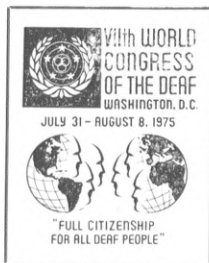
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NEWS

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As most readers of THE DEAF AMERICAN know, the VIIIth World Congress of the World Federation of the Deaf will meet in Washington, D.C., July 31-August 8, 1975. The NAD will be host organization for the Congress, which will convene in the Washington Hilton Hotel.

The first three days (July 31-August 2) will be devoted mostly to meetings of the WFD Bureau (or Board) and to the General Assembly. These meetings are similar to the NAD Convention in that items are proposed for action and voted on. The election of the new Bureau also takes place in these meetings.

The Congress itself will open on August 4 with the meetings of the Scientific Commissions and will run through noon on August 7. The main responsibility of the Commissions is the exchange of research information on deafness from throughout the world and to meet this responsibility, more than 75 people have been invited to present papers on the following Commission topics: Art and Culture; Communication; Medicine and Audiology; Pedagogy; Psychology; Social Aspects of Deafness; Spiritual Care; Technical Assistance to the Deaf in Developing Countries and Vocational Rehabilitation. In addition, a number of people have been asked to react to the keynote papers and there will also be periods for free discussion during each Commission session.

The task of putting together a program of this size has required the help of many people, both professional and laymen. The people on our Advisory Committee serve as National Chairmen of one of the Commissions listed above, and in cooperation with the International Chairmen of that Commission, they have developed each commission program as a separate part of the total Congress program. This has been a very difficult and time consuming task but by the time this sees print, it will have been pretty much finalized. National and International Commission Chairmen are listed at the end of this article.

No less attention has been given to the equally difficult task of taking care of all local arrangements for the Congress. This is being handled by a group of 17 local committees with each one being responsible for a specific activity or activities during the Congress. The chairman of each committee is represented on the Coordinating Committee which has overall responsibility for the planning.

The Entertainment Committee, for example, will be responsible for plan-

ning all entertainment functions of the Congress. At this writing, we have commitments from the Polish Theatre Group, the National Theatre of the Deaf, the Demama Mime and Dance Group from Israel and the Tyst Teater group from Sweden. All of these groups will present performances at the Congress.

The Sightseeing Committee has lined up a number of tours of the Washington and Williamsburg areas for those people interested in this. The tours will consist of Public Buildings; Washington; Mt. Vernon and Alexandria and Williamsburg. More details on these, including prices, will be available.

Our Publicity Committee has developed literature and all the forms necessary for the Congress. These include a descriptive brochure, lodgings and registration forms and a newsletter. Copies of these materials may be obtained by writing to the VIIIth World Congress of the World Federation of the Deaf, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.

Among other committee activities of note are those of the Exhibits, Volunteers and Film Theatre committees. Over 400 requests to exhibit have been mailed out to companies, organizations and institutions catering to deaf people. The Volunteers Committee is looking for people to assist at the Congress and requests for information should be directed to Ms. Gertrude Galloway, Chairman; 1403 Pinewood Drive; Frederick, Maryland 21701. The Film Theatre Committee has prepared a "Call For Films" and this is soon to be mailed out all over the world requesting that films on deafness or about deaf people be submitted for showing at the Congress. The Reporting Committee is also seeking people to assist them and inquiries should be directed to Mrs. Nancy Kensicki, Chairman, Reporting Committee; Department of English; Gallaudet College; 7th & Florida Avenue, N.E.; Washington, D.C. 20002.

This is only a sampling of committee activities. We regret that to go into all of them would require much more space than we have here.

The President and Mrs. Ford have been invited to be Patrons of the Congress and the President has also been asked to be present for the Opening Ceremonies. While we have not heard at this time, we are hopeful that the President and his wife can be with us for the Congress.

We have made arrangements for the International Congress and Convention Association (ICCA) to handle all pub-

licity, travel arrangements and lodging arrangements for the Congress. Since they have offices in 67 different countries, they will be able to publicize this event throughout the world on a much larger scale than we could hope to do alone. The official United States ICCA agency is Garber Travel of Brookline, Massachusetts. In cooperation with the WFD staff, Garber Travel will develop additional materials such as tour packages, and distribute these throughout the U.S. and the rest of the world. We will soon be selecting two official airlines, one for domestic and the other for foreign flights, and these airlines will be asked to assist in transporting publicity materials abroad to assure the widest possible distribution.

We are also working very closely with the Washington Convention and Visitors Bureau on all aspects of the Congress planning. The Convention Bureau, for example, will operate what is called a Housing Bureau which will coordinate and keep track of lodging arrangements for everyone attending the Congress. We have 2,250 rooms at eight different hotels and approximately 800 beds at Gallaudet College which will be assigned to foreign visitors only. The Housing Bureau will thus be able to tell us immediately how many rooms are taken up and by whom. This will assist us in locating people should the need arise. The Convention Bureau will also assist us in many other ways, such as putting together information packages and advising us of the best sources of assistance in other areas.

An interesting aspect of the Congress is the fact that one group is planning a pre-Congress meeting and three different groups are planning post-Congress meetings. The pre-Congress meeting will be the biennial convention of the International Lutheran Deaf Association which will meet from July 31 to August 3 under the chairmanship of Edward Trainor. Additional information may be obtained by writing to Mr. Trainor at the International Lutheran Deaf Association; Box 247; Riverdale, Maryland 20840.

The first post-Congress meeting will be the Group for the Mental Health of the Deaf (GMHD) headed by Dr. Lars von der Lieth of Copenhagen University in Denmark which is planning a short meeting either at the Hilton or at Gallaudet College on the mental health problems of deaf people. Additional information may be obtained by writing to Dr. Lieth at the Psychological Laboratory; Copenhagen University; Njalsgade 94; 23-S; Denmark.

The second post-Congress meeting will be the Ecumenical World Training Seminar on Religious Work Among the Deaf which will meet at Trinity College in Washington, D.C., from August 9 to 21. These meetings will involve both deaf and hearing pastors and religious workers from all over the world. The meetings will be in three languages—English, German and French—and the deliberations will revolve around deaf worship and religious education. Room

and board will be provided at a cost of \$140.00 per person, in addition to a \$35.00 registration fee. For additional information, write to: The Second Ecumenical Training Seminar; Box 1002; Gallaudet College; 7th and Florida Avenue N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002.

The third group is the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf whose plans for a meeting on international interpreting following the Congress are tentative due to a lack of funds; however, should funds be found, the meeting would probably be held at Gallaudet College and would focus on the problems of interpreting in international situations and, hopefully, arrive at some common grounds on this.

The Gallaudet College Class of 1965 also plans to hold their 10th year reunion at the time of the Congress. This is a two-day event beginning on August 2 and will include a reception at Gallaudet College followed by a banquet on the first day and a family picnic on the second day. The reunion is being sponsored by Washington area 65'ers and anyone in the Class of '65 who hasn't heard about this is urged to contact Astrid Amann Goodstein, 2852 Shannandale Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland 20904.

Another interesting fact about the Congress is the number of languages which will be in use. The official WFD languages are English and French. In addition to these, we will have interpreting services available in American Sign Language and International Sign Language. Deaf people who do not understand any of these languages will be requested to bring their own interpreters as the cost the cost of providing interpreting in more than four languages is prohibitive. Books on International Sign Language are available from the NAD at a cost of \$4.00 each.

It does not need to be emphasized that the World Congress is a once-in-a-lifetime event and we hope our many members, friends and supporters of the NAD will make plans now to attend. If you have any questions connected with the Congress, feel free to write to the VIIth World Congress of the World Federation of the Deaf, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910. Watch these pages in future issues for more details.

Important Notice

The original deadline of November 1 for receipt of papers submitted for presentation at the World Congress has been moved to February 15. This has been necessitated by the large number of requests for a time extension, and persons wishing to submit papers should be assured adequate time to prepare them. Papers should be submitted in both English and French and mailed flat to:

Willis J. Mann,
Principal Investigator
VIIth World Congress of the
World Federation of the Deaf
814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

1975

State Association Conventions

ALABAMA: June 12-14, Montgomery.
ARIZONA: June 6-7, Tucson.
CALIFORNIA: August 28-31, Buena Park, Hotel Le Baron.
ILLINOIS: June 20-21, Elgin.
INDIANA: June 13-15, Anderson, Sheraton Inn.
KENTUCKY: July 3-6, Louisville, Galt House.
MARYLAND: September 12-13, Ocean City
MINNESOTA: June 13-15, St. Paul.
MISSISSIPPI: June 12-14, Tupelo.
MISSOURI: June 20-21, Sedalia, Ramada Inn.
MONTANA: June 13-15, Helena
NEBRASKA: August 8-10, Grand Island, Ramada Inn.

NEW JERSEY: June 27-29, McAfee, Play-boy Club Hotel.
NEW YORK (Empire State Association): August 14-17, Liverpool (near Syracuse).
OHIO: October 2-4, Cleveland, Marriott Inn West.
OREGON: June 20-22, Portland, Air-Tel Motel.
SOUTH CAROLINA: August 14-17, Greenville.
TENNESSEE: August 7-9, Memphis, Quality Inn West.
TEXAS: June 26-29, Austin, Quality Inn South.
VIRGINIA: June 20-22, Fredericksburg
WISCONSIN: June 26-28, Eau Claire.

(Please send additions and corrections to the Editor of THE DEAF AMERICAN for continued listings.)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

Affiliated Member Organizations

Talladega Club of the Deaf	Alabama
Dept. of Mental Retardation, Ariz. Training Program at Coolidge	Arizona
Arkansas Children's Colony	Arkansas
Delta Club	California
Southern California Women's Club of the Deaf	California
Colorado Springs Silent Club	Colorado
Cedarloo Association for the Deaf	Iowa
Sioux City Silent Club, Inc.	Iowa
Wichita Association of the Deaf	Kansas
Catholic Deaf Center of New Orleans	Louisiana
Maine Mission for the Deaf	Maine
Montgomery County Association for Language Handicapped Children	Maryland
RMS Industries, Inc.	Maryland
Quincy Deaf Club, Inc.	Massachusetts
Michigan Association for Better Hearing	Michigan
Motor City Association of the Deaf	Michigan
United for Total Communication	Michigan
Social Services for the Hearing Impaired, Inc.	Michigan
Charles Thompson Memorial Hall	Minnesota
Gulf Coast Silent Club	Mississippi
Great Falls Club of the Deaf	Montana
Roundtable Representatives of Community Center	Missouri
St. Louis Association of the Deaf	Missouri
Lincoln Silent Club	Nebraska
Omaha Club of the Deaf	Nebraska
The Central New York Recreation Club for the Deaf—ABC	
Bowling Committee (Mr. A. Coppola, Chairman)	New York
Center for Communications Research, Inc.	New York
Staten Island Club of Deaf	New York
National Technical Institute for the Deaf—Students	New York
New York Society for the Deaf	New York
St. Ann's Church for the Deaf	New York
Union League of the Deaf, Inc.	New York
Cleveland Association of the Deaf	Ohio
Wheeling Association of the Deaf	Ohio
York Association of the Deaf	Pennsylvania
Nashville League for the Hard of Hearing, Inc.	Tennessee
Dallas Council for Deaf	Texas
First Baptist Deaf Ministry	Texas
Houston Association of the Deaf	Texas
Texas Commission for the Deaf	Texas
Mabey & Douglas	Virginia
Richmond Club of the Deaf	Virginia
Charleston Association of Deaf	West Virginia
Puget Sound Association of Deaf	Washington
Tacoma Association of the Deaf	Washington
Milwaukee Silent Club, Inc.	Wisconsin

Affiliation dues for organizations other than state associations are \$10.00 or more per year. Send remittances to the NAD Home Office.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

Jess M. Smith, President Charles C. Estes, Secretary-Treasurer Frederick C. Schreiber, Executive Secretary



N.A.D. President's Message

Jess M. Smith, President

5125 Radnor Road

Indianapolis, Indiana 46226

As this is being written, preparations are being made for a meeting of the NAD Executive Board at Halex House in Silver Spring, Maryland, January 31-February 1-2. The agenda before us is a heavy one.

The minutes of this meeting will appear as soon as possible. As President of the NAD, I will also offer comment as to the progress and outlook since the Seattle Convention last July. We hope that state association officers will take note of developments and report them to their conventions this summer.

* * *

As Executive Secretary Schreiber states this month, the NAD is resuming publication of its newsletter going out to officers of state associations and NAD Advancing Members, thanks to the addition of Public Information Officer Amy Gordon to the NAD Home Office staff. Between this newsletter and the monthly columns of your President and Executive Secretary all important information should be available. Distribution of this information is not enough; reaction is needed.

* * *

The Miss Deaf America Pageant will be a feature of the 1976 NAD Convention in Houston. Mrs. Phyllis Fletcher, 2940 Santa Clara, S.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106, has been appointed Pageant director. She is working on revised rules which will be sent to state associations having conventions this summer.

The NAD Cultural Program is (subject to final approval of the NAD Executive Board) being "suspended" on a national basis for a number of reasons, but state and local associations are urged to continue their cultural programs. It is hoped that the national program can be resumed in 1977 with revisions coming from clear-cut interest shown and wishes of the grassroots. Areas of competition (on the national level) should be revised if they are to be meaningful. Watch for further information and requests for feedback, please.

* * *

Programs and projects involving deafness and the deaf are not faring too well on Capitol Hill. Funding is one problem; reorganization and administration are other areas of concern.

The NAD is trying to set up a meeting with Dr. Andrew S. Adams, Commissioner, Rehabilitation Services Administration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, to review programs and to request continuance of them and to support new proposals (refer to the President's Message in the July-August 1974, issue).

Last month we cited the Preamble of the NAD Bylaws as source of the Association's objectives. This Message's discussion will center upon Section a, which states:

"The National Association of the Deaf shall be the focal point of the activities of all Cooperating Member Associations in promoting the welfare of the deaf in educational measures, in employment, and in any other field pertaining to or affecting the deaf of America in their pursuit of economic security, social equality, and all their just rights and privileges as citizens. The National Association of the Deaf shall cooperate with educational institutions in their efforts to foster total growth among young people through sponsorship of a Junior National Association of the Deaf."

The first sentence emphasizes that the NAD is to be the center of activities involving Cooperating Member (state) Associations, acting as coordinator, serving as a switchboard—sending and receiving information and assistance. The activities are as broad as to include **everything** affecting the deaf. Education is a prime concern, hence the NAD's support of total communication on one hand and educational opportunities on the other—postsecondary, and continuing education and rehabilitation training included.

Economic security is stressed in all its facets—training and equal opportunities, be they in private enterprise or in government employment. Rights and privileges cover a broad range, from driver's licenses to adoption of children. The NAD stands ready to fight discrimination on all fronts.

The second sentence recognizes the importance of training deaf youth to be responsible citizens and to provide future leadership. In fostering growth of youth the NAD has a commitment both to and with educational institutions. Efforts are beginning to pay off—everybody stands to benefit.

As the focal point, the NAD needs continuous input from the state associations in order to try to provide desired output. A second function is to help bring state associations together as state associations having the same or similar problems and goals. The regional concept has emerged to promote such sharing.

At long last, the NAD is ready to start direct assistance to state associations on a pilot project scale, to the extent finances permit. The Services to State Associations Committee is coming up with the framework for submitting and evaluating proposals.

* * *

Apparently the national network television is not going to come up with plans for providing captions as urged by the Federal Communications Commission, whose directive hinted that if voluntary compliance was not forthcoming other measures might be needed. The greatest need—and one which can be readily justified—is emergency warning captions.

Speaking of television captioning, we have just learned that Friday night captioning of the ABC Evening News is beginning. WHBQ-TV in Boston is also going far beyond mere captioning of the news by providing interviews and other material of timely interest. We hope there will be some coverage of the VIII World Winter Games for the Deaf at Lake Placid February 2-8 of the VII World Congress of the Deaf in Washington, D.C., this summer.

DA ADVERTISING

Advertising or inquiries about advertising should be sent to the NAD Home Office, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910, or to the Editor, 5125 Radnor Road, Indianapolis, Ind. 46226. Church Directory and Club Directory ads (one inch) cost \$12.00 per year (11 insertions).

National Association of the Deaf

New Members

Wayne L. Arnold	District of Columbia
Michael Bickford	New York
Mr. and Mrs. Benn E. Clouser	Delaware
Mr. and Mrs. Dean Cosner	Wyoming
Kathryn A. Crown	California
Larry Elbaum	Pennsylvania
Mrs. Maude French	Massachusetts
J. Diane Garner	Texas
Miss Janine L. Gill	Maryland
Rev. Philip A. Gray	Pennsylvania
Bill W. Hammond	California
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Linda K. Hodges	New Jersey
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Evelyn Kamuchey	Texas

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Hal W. Wright	North Carolina

HOME OFFICE NOTES

By Frederick C. Schreiber



We are practicing writing 1975 which is in keeping with the fact that 1975 is "the" year in more ways than one. Most of this, of course, is due to the World Congress of the World Federation of the Deaf. So far we have an excellent program set up for this meeting, and it appears that we are offering a real smorgasbord of activities for the affair with programs scheduled before and after the Congress, all of which should be of interest to visitors. Included are international interpreting, a Lutheran convention, a meeting of international mental health workers and possibly a parents convention as well.

With the economy the way it is at present, we are hopeful that we will have a good representation at the Congress as we will need all the help we can get. In addition, we have some fabulous attractions including the German National Theatre of the Deaf, the Polish Mime group, the Swedish theatre, the Israeli folk dancers and our own National Theatre of the Deaf. In fact we have something going every day and every night from July 31-August 8. In addition, while we have not gotten confirmation, we are hoping that President Gerald Ford will officially open the Congress and Vice President Rockefeller will speak at the Gallaudet College Convocation which will be a part of the program.

Headquarters for the Congress is the fabulous Washington Hilton, although we have overflow hotels as well. One help we hope to get is that people will make their reservations early. This will be of great value in arranging for meeting rooms, tours, souvenirs, etc., as well as hotel space. So write early please—you can always cancel out later, but once the hotel is full, you will have to lose out on "where the action is." Write to WFD-World Congress Housing Bureau, 1129 20th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036, or to Willis Mann, WCD principal investigator at the Home Office, who will send you housing and registration forms to assist in pre-registration if desired.

Another major project is the 1975 COSD Forum which is being co-sponsored by the NAD and PRWAD in cooperation with Gallaudet College's Department of Continuing Education. NAD President Jess Smith selected Dr. Tom Mayes to chair the Forum and Dr. Mayes has come up with a unique program which includes astronauts, Vietnam POW's, high government officials and what have you? All previous Forums have been highly applauded and this one will be no exception but it will be different. Dates are March 26-28 at Stouffer's in Atlanta. Write to NAD for reservations. Registration fees before March 1, \$20., Husband/Wife, \$28; Students, \$10; after March 1—Individual, \$22; Husband/Wife, \$32; Students, \$12. Pre-register at NAD. Again, early registration helps. Proceeds will be used for future Forums only.

As I write this, it is snowing and pretty hard at that which is a heck of a way to start the New Year. But 1974 wasn't so bad. Despite inflation and recession we have managed to keep our heads above the water if only barely. We note that contributions are down as are affiliation fees, memberships, etc., but we are hoping that these will pick up, especially since the need for the NAD increases in bad times such as we are facing now. We are already facing cuts in governmental support. At this point we are losing government support for the Professional Rehabilitation Workers With the Adult Deaf. If the PRWAD goes we will lose counselors trained to work with the deaf and a lot of the help we have been getting. But we have not lost yet and there will be more on this later.

The NAD is arranging for a meeting with Commissioner Andrew Adams for the Rehabilitation Services Administration and we hope we can get a reconsideration here. At the same time, when times are bad, contributions suffer; however, with

Ralph White at the helm of our Halex House program we have hopes of getting more contributions and renewed interest in Halex House.

Nancy Connor has completed the first issue of the NAD Newsletter since we moved into Halex House in 1971. We will try to get this out regularly hereafter—six times a year. The Newsletter goes to state officers, and NAD Advancing Members. It is not for sale. The only way one can get it is to be a state officer or an Advancing Member of the NAD. Ms. Gordon is taking over publicity for the World Congress. She will work with Jack Gannon on this, and we expect to see a flood of information on this in the next few months. Incidentally, she has picked up an astonishing amount of sign language in the two weeks she has been here, all of which is to the good.

The continuation request for the World Congress went in on schedule on January 6. This is our final grant year unless the Congress results in a proposal for us to continue efforts on the international level. The Executive Secretary journeyed to Boston on January 9 for a taped captioned TV interview as scheduled but as this is being written, we have no information as to when the interview will be telecast other than "sometime in the spring." Another meeting was held at the National Institute of Health on Neurological Diseases and Stroke and of interest to our readers is the fact that the committee on NINDS has requested contributions from voluntary organizations and included are the NAD and A. G. Bell. What is interesting is that the "suggested" contribution for the NAD is double that of A. G. Bell, which ought to mean something.

Still in the works is a workshop on insurance which the NAD will conduct for Gallaudet's Public Service Programs. This workshop will focus on all forms of insurance with special emphasis on workmen's compensation and auto insurance. Tentative dates for the workshop are April 15-17, here in D. C.

But it has not all been roses. We have to report that our Research & Development Committee chairman got a ruptured appendix for Christmas which he did not particularly care for and spent the better part of his Christmas holidays in the hospital; however, we can at least note that he is mending nicely although too slowly. R & D is headed by Dr. Jerome Schein and he is being sorely missed.

We are also at odds with American Express Co. over the fact that American Express Co. is discriminating against deaf people by requiring that they be accompanied by a person who can hear to be accepted on any American Express Co.-sponsored tours. We have protested this even to the point of turning in our American Express Card and joining Diners Club. We are urging all of our card carrying friends to do likewise and to let Amexco know you are doing it. An interesting and perhaps historic meeting will be held when the NAD Board meets. Unless there is a foul up there will be a breakfast meeting of the Boards of the NAD and International Association of Parents of the Deaf. Both Boards will be meeting in Halex House at the same time, January 31-February 1-2.

Our next major undertaking is to put out a new publications list. We are also experimenting with a new source of printing in an effort to alleviate the burdens of increasing costs. We will print or reprint at least one publication in Tennessee as a starter and if this works out continue to seek competitive bids until prices are more reasonable. We have a few new books including one for children and a new set of "stick-on alphabet letters" which will make novel ideas for using fingerspelling. One of these is to convert regular Scrabble sets into fingerspelling by placing the stickers over the regular titles. Called "Sticky Fingers" a sheet sells for \$1.25 at the NAD natch, where else?

One last item, is to express the appreciation of the Executive Secretary and his other "boss" for the many Christmas cards we received but did not acknowledge. Some years ago, partly because it became both time consuming and expensive to "keep up with the Joneses" in sending out Christmas cards—and partly because Bill Gold, a columnist in the Washington (D.C.) Post "had a better idea" of not sending Christmas cards and giving the money saved to charity. So we do this now. Of course, the NAD is our favorite charity so that's where the money goes. But this has not caught on. It seems like a great idea and we would appreciate some help in getting it across. For many

people it would be a boon in time and the NAD could surely use the money. We thought of a full page greeting "From Our House to Your House" in the DA listing all those people who would join us in not sending out cards but donating the money to Halex

House. I bet it could easily run to thousands of dollars with postage what it is and the results would be the same. Greetings in the DA and the NAD not the United States Postal Service will benefit. Any suggestions? So far, no hits, no runs and no errors (we hope).

Contributions To Building Fund (Halex House)

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Armstrong (In memory of Earl Byars)	\$ 3.00
Chester V. Beers	13.50
Cee Dee Eyes Staff (In memory of Art Sherman)	28.70
Cee Dee Eyes Staff (In memory of Duncan Smoak)	28.70
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SAN JACINTO MONUMENT—Houston hosts the NAD Convention, July 4-11, 1976. Among the numerous sights to see in the city is the San Jacinto Monument, world's tallest masonry shaft. It marks the site where Texas' independence was won April 21, 1836. It was dedicated on San Jacinto Day in 1939. Situated on the grounds of a 460-acre wooded state park, the monument is 570 feet high and at its apex is a star, symbol of the Lone Star State, 35 feet high and weighing 220 tons. A museum of Texas and regional history depicting events in chronological line from the Indian civilization to Texas, State in the Union, lies at the base of the monument. Visitors may take an elevator ride up the tower for a sweeping view of the vast countryside, nearby San Jacinto River, and Battleship Texas which lies in permanent berth at the Battleground.

Vllth World Congress of the Deaf

Washington, D. C. July 31 — August 8, 1975

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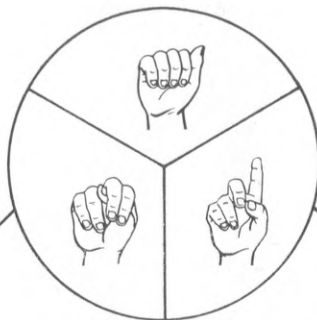
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COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS PROGRAM

Terrence J. O'Rourke—*Director*

Angela K. Thames—*Adm. Asst.*

Timothy F. Medina—*Assistant Director*

Debbie A. Sullivan—*Secretary*

Ohio Intensive Training Program

In the world of the hospitalized mentally ill and deaf person, few people "talk" back.

A recent state survey found that 34 deaf persons in Ohio mental hospitals daily face the problem of "receiving care but not really receiving care," said Magdalene Siler of Columbus State Hospital. She is coordinator of a new unit for the mentally ill deaf in the old nurses' quarters at the West Board Street Hospital.

She and 26 members of her staff spent a week learning sign language from representatives of the National Association of the Deaf (NAD) in Silver Spring, Maryland, and the Deafness Research & Training Center of New York University. Also cooperating to develop the program was the Ohio Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation through Francis J. Gattas, Program Specialist, Deaf and Hard of Hearing.

The Ohio Intensive Training Program was held at the Columbus State Hospital from September 22-27. Classes were held Monday-Friday from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Instructors were Terrence J. O'Rourke and Timothy F. Medina from the NAD's Communicative Skills Program; Ms. Carol Tipton and Ms. Lily Corbett from New York University, and an Ohio resident, Ms. Janet Dobecki, Coordinator of Interpreters at Columbus Technical Institute. The trainees included vocational rehabilitation counselors, psychiatrists, nurses, chaplains, and other staff members that work with the deaf at the hospital.

The trainees were divided into groups of six and received intensive instruction for five days, except for a few activities in which all the trainees were brought together for sign language interaction. The program ended on Friday afternoon when instructors gave brief performances in sign language. The trainees

also gave prepared performances in sign language. The trainees spend a total of 28 classroom hours learning sign language and becoming more familiar with deafness.

Within a week after completion of training, a new unit to serve deaf patients at the Columbus State Hospital was opened. A follow-up class in sign language will be initiated for the staff.

Erie 'Total Communication' Program

A team of Communicative Skills Program instructors (Tim Medina, Wil Stewart and Bob Seremeth) spent the weekend of November 8-10 in Erie, Pennsylvania, conducting a short-term intensive training program in total communication for teachers, parents and other interested individuals from the Erie area. This was a follow-up of a training program for teachers of the hearing impaired within a tri-county area con-



COLUMBUS (OHIO) INTENSIVE TRAINING PROGRAM—Left: "I Love You Very Much" is signed by the participating instructors (left to right), Ms. Lily Corbett, NYU; Tim Medina, CSP; Carol Tipton, NYU; Terry O'Rourke, Director of the CSP; and Janet Dobecki, Coordinator of Interpreters at Columbus Technical Institute. Right: Participants in this group are (left to right) Timothy Medina, Ms. Lily Corbett, Ms. Magdalene Siler (Coordinator Mental Health Service Program for the Deaf, Columbus State Hospital), and Frank Gattas (Program Specialist, Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation, Columbus).

ducted by Terrence J. O'Rourke, Director of the CSP; Dr. George Propp, formerly of Northwestern University; and Ramon Rodriguez, formerly a doctoral student at Syracuse University, in late August 1973.

Orientation and classes started on Friday from 7-10 p.m.; Saturday, November 9, classes started at 9 a.m. with the three teachers grouping the participants as teachers, parents and other interested parties. Lunch on Saturday was one of the highlights of the program as the participants unveiled a beautifully decorated cake with the words "Total Communication" on it, and the "T" and "C" in hand formations. Saturday evening a banquet was given in honor of the participants with Father Bauer, Erie's episcopal vicar of the deaf, as MC. During the course of the evening, it was discovered that Erie had no TTY's at all! The group was encouraged to write not only to the telephone company but also to their congressmen to see to it that TTY's are installed!

The program concluded Sunday morning with several humorous skits delivered by the teachers and a special Mass delivered in total communication by Father Bauer. "Day by Day" a song from "Godspell" was beautifully sung in total communication at the close of the Mass.

Newspaper coverage was provided for the program and the following article appeared in the **Erie Times News Weekender**:

"Under grants from the Eastlake Jaycees and the Loyal Christian Benefit Association (LCBA), the Erie Speech and Hearing Association is sponsoring a workshop for parents and teachers of hearing impaired children in the Erie area. Timothy F. Medina, Assistant Director of the Communicative Skills Program of the National Association of the Deaf; Wil Stewart and Bob Seremeth will conduct the workshop.

"The workshop at St. Luke's School, 425 E. 38th, began Friday and continues through Sunday.

"Ms. Sue Balkovic and Ms. Loretta Baran, teachers of hearing impaired children, and Father John Bauer, episcopal vicar of the deaf in the Erie Catholic Diocese, are coordinating the workshop to implement a total communication program for the children attending the Erie area hearing impaired classes.

"On October 14, Joseph Rodriguez, coordinator of special education, School District, City of Erie, announced that "The 'total communication' method is the official method of teaching hearing impaired students in the Erie School District."

The workshop will be concluded with a special Mass to be celebrated at noon on Sunday in the cafeteria at St. Luke's. Total communication will be used in the celebration of the Mass for the participants of the workshop and the deaf community.

"Following the workshop, a weekly class in total communication will be scheduled.



ERIE TOTAL COMMUNICATION WORKSHOP—Left to right: Loretta Baran, teacher, hearing impaired; Mary Garvin, interpreter; Wil Stewart, instructor, CSP; Susan Balkovic, teacher, hearing impaired; Bob Seremeth, instructor, CSP; Timothy F. Medina, Assistant Director, CSP; Father John Bauer, Catholic Chaplain for the Deaf, Erie Diocese.

"The following are comments from parents in Erie who participated in the program:

"Knowledgeably tired. Futurely Secure."—Carol and Don Mosher.

"Our 'T.C.' weekend was not only educational but enjoyable. It was inspiring to me to meet such intelligent and personable deaf men and I hope that my daughter will grow up to be as well-rounded as they are."—Ree Palmisano.

"May we please add our thoughts about our 'T.C.' weekend and add a special note to those who 'could not' or 'would not' take advantage of such an opportunity to attend. It was a superb and 'loving' feeling to come home and speak to our child in whole sentences and not with osilated words. The reinforcement of this past weekend will complete our 'TC' learning (which is a

beautiful sign in itself) until we can have continuing education for parents, teachers and friends alike. Thank you, God, for giving us the opportunity."

—Joyce and Harland Zeller

"I thoroughly enjoyed this 'T.C.' weekend not only because it gave me a better insight into the world of the deaf, but I also met people who are dedicated in their never ending search to obtain the most and best that is possible for the hearing handicapped, whose struggles are tremendous and achievements enormous. I feel as if I have entered a wonderful new world and am anxious to explore and enjoy it. The small amount of sign knowledge I gained in this short weekend has given me a feeling of renewed closeness and a deeper understanding of my son, which I hope will grow as we grow together."

—Carol Julius

CSP Director Selected To Who's Who

Terrence J. O'Rourke, Director of the Communicative Skills Program since its inception in 1968, has been nominated and selected for inclusion in both **The World Who's Who of Authors and Who's Who in Maryland**. O'Rourke, author of **A Basic Course in Manual Communication**, the most popular sign language text on the market, and editor of **Psycholinguistics and Total Communication: The State of the Art**, has for the past six years spearheaded efforts to develop credit courses in sign language at numerous colleges and universities in the United States and to develop sign language materials and training programs for vocational rehabilitation counselors and ancillary personnel in the field of deafness. The Communicative Skills Program has been supported, in part, by grants from the Rehabilitation Services Administration since its inception.

CSP Brochure Available

A brochure describing the objectives of the Communicative Skills Program and explaining in detail the services that are offered is now available from the CSP office. The brochure details the sign language programs available to vocational rehabilitation counselors and ancillary personnel in the field of deafness. Offered under Sign Language Instruction are the Intensive Training Program, the In-Service Training Program, the Short-Term Training Program, the Teacher Training Program and Orientation to Deafness. Consultation on any of the above-mentioned programs is available by qualified personnel. A special feature is that the CSP sends a qualified team to the location chosen by the contracting agency. For further information on the brochure or any of the programs, write to the NAD Communicative Skills Program, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.

Oregon Regional Program

The Communicative Skills Program of the National Association of the Deaf in cooperation with New York University's Deafness Research & Training Center and Oregon College of Education's Regional Resource Center for the Deaf provided a one-week intensive training seminar for vocational rehabilitation counselors in Region 10 (Alaska, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Hawaii, and Guam) December 2-6, 1974, on the campus of the Oregon College of Education in Monmouth. Counselors received intensive training in sign language, as well as a brief "orientation to deafness." Participating instructors were Timothy F. Medina, Assistant Director of the CSP; Wilbert Stewart, Senior Vocational Rehabilitation Specialist, D.C. Evaluation, Employment & Service Center; and Mary Beth Miller and George Johnston of NYU's Deafness Research & Training Center.

It is hoped that this cooperative effort between national and regional programs wherein the CSP provides an expert staff of trained sign language instructors and the Regional Rehabilitation Services Administration and the State Vocational Rehabilitation Divisions provide travel and per diem for participants, will set the pattern for the training of vocational rehabilitation counselors in the area of deafness.

A new curriculum, geared specifically to meet the needs of vocational rehabilitation counselors, has been developed cooperatively by NYU's Deafness Research & Training Center and the Communicative Skills Program. It received its first "field test" at Monmouth.

Personal Viewer Filming Begins

The Communicative Skills Program began filming for the Personal Viewer on December 11 in Mountain View, California. Angela Thames, Terry O'Rourke, and Tim Medina made the trip from the NAD Home Office. Jane Wilk, Dave Peterson, Charles Corey, Joyce Lynch and Mary Noble also were involved in the filming.

The Personal Viewer is a small handheld device which weighs less than 10 ounces and it is durable—originally developed as a toy to show cartoons to children. It needs no light bulbs as it uses available light and needs no batteries or cords. All you have to do it turn the handle. It can be reversed, turned either in slow motion or rapidly, thus offering "instant replay" and simply can't jam. It also features a focus-control which provides for sharp, clear images. The entire vocabulary from **A Basic Course in Manual Communication** will be filmed and converted into about ten (10) cartridges, thereby showing the motion of all the signs in the text.

DA Advertising

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LIONS RECOGNIZE INTERPRETER—Pictured above is Mrs. Nancy Ashley, a long-time interpreter for the deaf in Winston-Salem, N. C., as she was presented with a plaque in recognition of her services as a TV-interpreter.

The award, presented by the Winston-Salem (Host) Lions Club read as follows: A TESTIMONIAL OF SINCERE APPRECIATION PRESENTED TO MRS. NANCY ASHLEY BY THE WINSTON-SALEM (HOST) LIONS CLUB IN RECOGNITION OF THE DISTINGUISHED UNSELFISH AND HIGHLY USEFUL SERVICES THAT SHE HAS RENDERED FOR MANY YEARS TO THE DEAF PEOPLE OF WINSTON-SALEM FORSYTH COUNTY AND NORTHWEST NORTH CAROLINA. THIS PLAQUE AWARDED IN 1974, AS A SYMBOL FOR THE HIGH ADMIRATION AND RESPECT THAT MEMBERS OF OUR CLUB HOLD FOR THE RECIPIENT, MRS. NANCY ASHLEY.

It was made on a local Winston-Salem TV program on WXII, Channel 12, where Mrs. Ashley has interpreted the news for the past six years.

Recognition of Mrs. Ashley's valuable contribution to the deaf people of the Winston-Salem area is but a small part of the new Lions' program of Hearing Conservation and Work with the Deaf—now a major part of Lionism and a program which was initiated in Virginia. North Carolina is one state in which interest and support for the deaf community is at very high levels. Other states in which Lions are especially active include Virginia and Maryland but the interest grows steadily. Virginia and Maryland Lions Clubs have been especially helpful in making books on deafness available to local libraries, a project the NAD especially endorses.

Pictured with Mrs. Ashley are Mr. Dave Plyler holding the plaque, who is Public Affairs Director of WXII. Right behind him is Dr. James Webster, Jr., Winston-Salem Lions Past President and next to Mrs. Ashley in the center is Mr. Dave Ely, President of the W-S Lions Club.

Deaf Masons' Grand Lodge To Meet In 1976

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, Ancient Delta Guild, F. & A.M. of North America will convene its Triennial Grand Lodge Sessions on May 26, 27, 28 and 29, 1976, at Alexandria, Va., according to information just released by Herbert L. Goodwin, Grand Junior Warden.

Keynote of the Grand Sessions will be the "Spirit of '76," tying in with the nationwide Bicentennial Celebration in the USA.

"It is remarkably appropriate," says Goodwin, "that the Grand Lodge of Delta Masons should meet in Historic Alexandria because this is generally considered the birthplace of American Independence, and the Ancient Delta Guild, F. & A.M. of North America for the first time in history gives the deaf man the freedom and independence to share in the noble arts and secret mysteries of Freemasonry."

The history of Freemasonry goes back at least two milleniums to a time when very few people were educated to read and write. It was for this reason, mainly, that the ritual devised for the Degrees of Masonry were based on the spoken word. It is also the main reason, perforce, that we who neither hear nor speak have, from time immemorial, been deprived of the privilege of participating in the rites of Freemasonry.

M. W. Grand Lodge, Ancient Delta Guild, F. & A.M. of North America is an independent Grand Lodge of Masonry

operating within the limits of North America, without regard to state or national boundaries. There is no official connection with hearing lodges of Masonry although the degrees, rituals and mysteries are identical. Language is the only variable; sign language is used in the former and the spoken word in the latter.

At present, Chartered Lodges of Delta Masonry exist in San Francisco, and Los Angeles, Calif., in Wichita, Kans., Chicago, Ill., and Washington, D. C. Interest is being aroused in other major cities, both in the USA and in Canada, and there is no doubt that in time Delta Masonic Lodges will be available to deaf men of good moral character throughout North America. Machinery exists for establishing Lodges wherever the demand exists.

Velez Memorial Fund Established

The National Theatre of the Deaf has undertaken the responsibility of honoring the memory of the late Joseph M. Velez with a fund that would grant book awards annually to outstanding deaf students in the area of theater across the nation. Donations are being accepted by Joseph Castronovo, Treasurer of "THE JOSEPH M. VELEZ MEMORIAL FUND," 305 Great Neck Road, Waterford, Connecticut 06385.

Out of the Past . . . The Family Of "The Man of 1000 Faces"

Editor's note: This article appeared in the January 1922 issue of *The Silent Worker*. Several pictures were used but unfortunately they cannot be reproduced.

The ARGONAUT by J. W. Howson: THE CHANEYS

Miners who wash alluvial gold from the beds of ancient streams know that its source may be traced to hidden veins within the bowels of the earth. They need but follow the course of the stream up to the rugged fastnesses where some protruding formations indicate that these veins may lie. These rocky protrusions are called outcrops and following the tiny veins which may be discovered within them, the persevering explorer sooner or later comes upon the source which supplied the gold to the winding streams of countless ages past.

Not so was this to a certain district in Colorado. Though the precious metal had had for years been known to exist in the ravines of the rugged Rockies, no gold bearing outcrops could be found. Then in the early nineties of the last century, after several decades of fruitless search, an adventurous searcher digging beneath the loose formation stumbled upon a hidden vein, and the rush was on. Cripple Creek was born.

The first and the richest producer of the Cripple Creek district was the Independence mine. Its owner, a man named Stratton, retired to Colorado Springs, a multi-millionaire, with a fortune estimated in eight figures. At that time there worked in Colorado Springs, a deaf-mute barber, F. H. Chaney by name. Nature had been liberal to Stratton and with the same liberality he proceeded to dispense his worldly goods. Fitting up a barber's chair in his home, Stratton looked around for the most capable barber to be found. Nothing was more natural than that he should select Mr. Chaney, who had for years been the foreman of the most prominent barber shop in town. So for ten years Mr. Chaney made his regular pilgrimages to the Stratton home, receiving for each tonsorial visit never less than five dollars compensation, often more.

On one of these visits Mr. Chaney departed with the world's record so far as known for a shave, five hundred dollars. Stopping on the way home for dinner at a restaurant he inadvertently displayed the proceeds of his tonsorial work. Leaving the restaurant he was attacked on his way home by a foot-pad, but after a desperate struggle, he succeeded in beating his assailant off. The latter was never captured, but Mr. Chaney strongly suspects a waiter in the restaurant could have solved the mystery.

His friendship with Mr. Stratton was not Mr. Chaney's first experience with greatness. Nearly a quarter of a century before, Mr. Chaney had another patron, who was a leader in his line. This was a soldier whose exploits and untimely death are known to every school-boy in the land, General Custer. It was in 1875-76 that Mr. Chaney worked in Cheyenne, Wyoming. Here he had as a

patron General Custer who was detailed to protect the citizens of Deadwood, Idaho. The day following the memorable battle which resulted in the annihilation of Custer's followers, Mr. Chaney went to the scene of the conflict and found General Custer lying face downward, his head scalped in the barbarious Indian fashion.

The founder of the Colorado School for the Deaf was a Mr. Kennedy, one of the early residents of the state. He was the father of several deaf children and naturally was desirous of furthering their education. The acquaintance which Mr. Chaney formed with this family led to his marriage with one of the daughters. She was a remarkable woman, a splendid mother and a devoted wife. To this deaf woman, who typifies the best of motherhood, may be laid much of the success of her children, of whom there were four.

Mr. Chaney remained in Colorado until less than a decade ago. Then following the death of his wife, he moved to California, settling in Berkeley and later in Los Angeles. He had been continuously employed in the same barber-shop in Colorado for 36 years, the latter 23 years in the capacity of foreman. In the meantime his children had grown to maturity. Lon, the eldest became an actor at the age of eighteen. For ten years he followed the legitimate stage, only abandoning the latter to enter the more promising field of moving pictures. It was a hard long grind of ten more years, but his recent successes in "The Miracle Man," "The Penalty," and "Outside The Law," have brought him recognition that is rapidly becoming worldwide, and

which stamp him the equal of any of the other stars of film-land, as well as without a peer in his particular character roles.

John, the second son, followed in the foot-steps of his brother. At present he is a stage manager for one of Los Angeles' most prominent theatres, and is a scenario writer of note, acting in that capacity for his more famous brother, Lon. A third son, George, resides in Northern California. He is a high-salaried salesman for a large wholesale paper company of San Francisco. The only daughter of the family resides in Berkeley, where she is happily married. Mr. Chaney's grandchildren are now approaching maturity. The eldest of those, a young man of 22, is an assistant camera operator in one of the Los Angeles studios.

Mr. Chaney is now happily married for the second time. Behind this marriage lies a romance of nearly half a century ago. The present Mrs. Chaney and Mr. Chaney had a childish romance, which never matured, and as they drifted apart each married to ultimately drift into widower and widowhood. Then by chance, after all these years, they met again in Los Angeles to bring to a culmination the romance of bygone years. Now as they approach the ebb of life's tide, there are no breakers in their path, but pleasant days which pass on and on. Lon Chaney sees to that. A beautiful home and income-bearing property will soon be placed at the disposal of the aged couple by the actor son, which goes to show that the greatest of successes is not the plaudits of the multitude but the quiet appreciation of those whom we love best.

Thus ends the tale of J. H. Chaney, weaving its way from the barren peaks of the Rockies to the queen city of the south, Los Angeles, land of eternal spring.

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5th Annual Bowling Story . . . By CONSTANTINO "CONNIE" L. MARCHIONE

Ralph Osborne Takes Richest Deaf Bowling Prize \$2,000; Anna Petrillo—First Woman To Win \$1,000 Bowling Prize; Deaf Bowlers Capture Firsts In Professional Bowlers Pro-Am; Coker and Gallo Repeat on All-American Team; 1974 Closes Out As One Of High Scoring Year With 300, 299 and 290.

Richest and most lavish classic ever . . .

That is the description of the much heralded NDBA-P & C Invitational Deaf Handicap Singles Classic held in Los Angeles, August 30-31 and September 1, 1974.

Subsequently aided by the widely advertised donation of \$8,000 from Bruce G. Clary, president, and partner John Pease of P & C Screw Machine Products, Inc., the prize fund stretched out to a whopping record-shattering \$20,972.00—a record for a deaf tournament of its kind. The first four placed bowlers who participated in the roll-off got more than \$1,000 each with Ralph Osborne of Knoxville, Tenn., taking a large share, \$2,000, for first place.

A total of 222 bowlers participated with most of them making repeat entries, extended the entries total to 607—well over the conservative estimate of 400 expected for the tournament. Amazingly as the prize fund paid off at one for three entries ratio, with one prize limited per bowler in the main prize list, only 19 of the 222 bowlers failed to cash in. This indicated that almost everyone who entered did not go home empty pocketed.

The bowlers came from all parts of the United States, as far away as tiny Rhode Island and Georgia, and with New York City and Buffalo bowlers making separate chartered group flights. The bowling place, Brunswick WonderBowl Downey with its 64 lanes, was crowded for the three days.

The sponsor, P & C Screw Machine Products in nearby South Gate had an open house tour for the bowlers and visitors on Thursday and Friday. Also chartered buses took them to another larger plant, Silent Industries, Inc., in Long Beach.

The bowling tournament format required the bowler to bowl four games as many times they could afford to enter with only their best four games score counting in the three days. Then the top four best scoring bowlers with handicap included go into another four-game roll-off with all their past scores forgotten for the top four prizes.

On the opening squad on Friday night, William Fisher of Nutley, N. J., electrified the crowd with a 261 starter and 807 scratch score for four games. All-American deaf bowler, Bob Broomfield of South Gate, bowling on the next pair of lanes, treated the crowd to a 258 game.

After all bowling on the opening night subsided, Donald W. Winant of Fountain Valley, Calif., got on the top with 878 handicap score followed by Fisher's 867 total.



Ralph Osborne, of Knoxville, Tenn., winner of \$2,001 first prize, shown with his massive trophy and Bruce G. Clary, president of P & C Screw Machine Products.

Next day, bowling on the morning squad, Ralph Osborne, Knoxville, Tenn., scored 896 total to capture the lead. After failing in his two attempts the previous night, the NDBA director Osborne scored games of 220-172-213-235 for a booming 840.

However, Osborne's lead fizzled in the next squad as another NDBA director, Clyde R. Ketchum of Seattle, Wash., scored 899 total to take over. Ketchum, sporting a 180 average, had games of 210-225-203-205 for a 843 beaut.

Also on the same squad, Henry Barnes, an up and coming Buena Park, Calif., kegler, tallied 870 total with aid of a 236 game to push down Fisher's 867. On the previous night, Barnes had a 829 total. One of the group of bowlers from Rochester, N.Y., Morris DiMento, came up short with a 866 total. A youthful (19) bowler from Souderton, Pa., Gerald Buckingham, showed that he is destined for future years fame as he shot a 254 game en route to a 822 gem and 850 total.

Another squad had Saul Brandt of Van Nuys crashing into 3rd place with 893 total. Opening with 245 and 210 games, Brandt closed with 825 scratch. Sebastian Garro of Pacoima, Calif., tried vainly with 223 and 224 but slumped badly to 144 for 864 total.

On the last squad of the day, Bruce G. Clary, president of P & C Co. and an ardent bowler, coming off a 796 total on the previous squad pulled an unpredicted surprise. Clary amazed the crowd with games of 225-169-255-199 for a magnificent 848 and a whopping 920 total to take over the leadership.

Also another change was made as Ronald Johnson of Champlin, Minn., scored 897 for third place. R. Johnson opened tremendously with 237 and 257 games but could not maintain his hot pace as he ended with 181 and 174 for the top four games score of 849.

The much heralded New York deaf pro, Frank Gallo, Jr., made his debut on this squad with most of the crowd watching him. Gallo started with a 182, then followed with eight straight strikes for a tourney high 268 game and moving to next lanes he lost his strike range, slumping to 159, then rallied back with a 233 for a 842 scratch gem and 850 total.

On the final day three squads of bowlers tried in vain to enthrone the top four bowlers. In the first one, Gallo started with 222 and 224 but again slumped to a 168, then rallied with five closing strikes for a 234 finale to tally 848 and 856 total. His 848 tied Clary's for second on actual total.

Then on the next squad Gallo made another try, starting with 212 and 225, but slumped in his last two games. Barnes could not better his 870 best total as he scored a 853 total. Portland, Ore.'s Harold Blakely rolled a 267 game, almost identical as Gallo's 268 with eight strikes in a row but it was for naught as he slumped badly to 148 in his next game, giving him an 817 total.

On the last squad of the tournament, 94 bowlers made their do-or-die attempts. Richard Cornish of Rosemead, Calif., had the best score of 880 total but placed 6th on the board. Gallo had his final try, starting with 199 and 223, but could not get more than a double strike the rest of the way.

Two Californians, Epifanio Arce of Lakewood and Brent Whaley of Glendale, made only one entry each and placed in the top 25. Arce had an 854 total and Whaley an 843 total.

In the ensuing four game roll-off for the top place prizes, the top four qualifying bowlers were unable to repeat their torrid scores. Clyde Ketchum closed with a 211 to tie Ralph Osborne with an identical 770 total, over 100 pins below their qualifying scores. Bruce Clary was unable to come up with a big game and placed third with 759 total. Ronald Johnson probably had starting jitters and could not bowl his average, ending up 4th with 669.

The tie was unexcepted and because of planned banquet program for the evening, an extra four frame roll-off was hastily arranged. It was Osborne's turn to come from behind with a double, forcing Ketchum to mark and carry more than eight on his final ball. As



Winning \$1,000 in Ladies P&C Invitational Classic, Anna Petrillo, Harbor City, Cal., became first and "richest" deaf woman bowler.

Ketchum missed the headpin on his final throw leaving three pins standing, the elated Osborne jumped up with joy.

In winning, Osborne became the richest deaf bowler ever by winning \$2,000. He also collected \$150 extra for his 840 scratch score and another \$15 for his 235 game for a grand take-home record of \$2,165.

For his consolation, Ketchum collected \$1,500 for 2nd place and additional \$200 for his 843 scratch score for \$1,700. Bruce Clary held on to the \$1,525 part of his company's \$8,000 donation as \$1,250 was for his 3rd place and \$275 for his 848 score (tied with Gallo and split \$550). Clary also got \$60 for his 255 game, running his total up to \$1,585. Ronald Johnson took \$1,000 for his 4th place finish, plus \$500 for the top scratch score of 849 for a total of \$1,500.

The rest of the prizes showed Saul Brandt getting \$750 plus extra \$25 for his 825 score and down to 203rd place \$20 prize to George Lee of South Ozone Park, N.Y., for his 669 total. Richard Cornish got \$600 for his 6th place, Donald Winant \$500 for 7th and Henry Barnes \$400 for 8th. Gallo collected \$225 for 12th place, plus \$275 for his tie with Clary's 848 and \$100 for tournament high game of 268, a total of \$600.

Anna Petrillo Wins \$1,000 in Women's Tournament

The ladies also had their tournament alongside the men in the same bowling house. Originally planned in a different house, last minute changes were made for the move as there were lanes available for them. A record breaking 225 entries for the two days pushed the first prize up to \$1,000 from \$750.

Practice paid off for Anna Petrillo of Harbor City, Calif., as she scored 673 for four plus 156 handicap for 829 total to capture first place \$1,000 prize. She took instruction and practiced through the summer, which helped her greatly. Anna was also treasurer of the women's tournament and so she wrote herself the \$1,000 check.

Five pins behind was Dorothy Pickard of Alameda, Calif., with 824 total. Gail Gisler of Modesto, Calif., a promising keglette to watch, placed third with 821. Tourney high game of 224 and high

scratch total of 708 was made by Shirley Johnson of Champlin, Minn., wife of Ronald Johnson, who finished 4th in men's. Shirley had only 64 handicap for 772 to place 14th.

Clary and Peace Honored by City of Los Angeles

The bowlers and fans attending the NDBA-P&C invitational were entertained with two socials in Biltmore Bowl at Hotel Biltmore in downtown Los Angeles. One was a floor show and dance and the other was the Awards Banquet.

At the Awards Banquet Night in the fabulous Biltmore Bowl, Bruce G. Clary, II and John Pease were honored with framed certificates from the City of Los Angeles signed by Mayor Tom Bradley. Elliott Fromberg, who secured them, made the presentation.

For door prizes, 10 bowling balls (four Brunswick and six by Ebonite) were given out, along with 10 beautiful wrist watches and two sets of luggage. The grand prize of a color TV, limited to bowlers with four entries, was won by Daniel Wentz of Wenatchee, Wash.

The NDBA-P&C Invitational turned out a stupendous program book, featuring for the first time pictures of deaf bowlers who bowled 300's and 299's and other record high scoring games known to date. Finally, these bowlers are pictured together for recognition, something never done before. The following were the deaf keggers who had bowled a sanctioned 300 game; Byron McDaniel of Madison, Wis., in 1951; Andrew McGrath of Detroit, Mich., in 1941; Ralph Reese of Peoria, Ill., (year not known); Lowell Kumlner of Minneapolis, Minn., in 1967; Bob Brame of Arlington, Tex., in 1973, and most recently Robert Coker of Tolono, Ill., this year.

(Footnote: Although advertised as the 1st annual NDBA-P&C Invitational Classic, the tournament was a tremendous success entrywise. Unfortunately it was poorly conducted due to an unexpected resignation which consequently led to the voting down of an organization participating in the profits two weeks prior to the tournament. This action left the tournament management short-handed and out of experienced help.

There were talk and public announcements of \$10,000 or \$15,000 donated money by the sponsor but at this time it is not known if there will be another tournament in 1975.)

Timchenko and Gregory Each Take Pro-Am Titles

Taking part in a Professional Bowling Association Pro-Am tournament is a thrill as the title implies professional-amateur tournament. This gives an amateur bowler the experience of bowling with or alongside his favorite or other professional bowler. The usual Pro-Am format allows an amateur bowler to bowl with three different professional bowlers as partner in each game, using the pro's scores along with his own scores, plus his own handicap.

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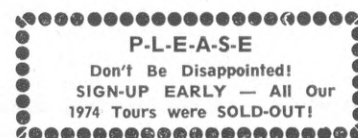
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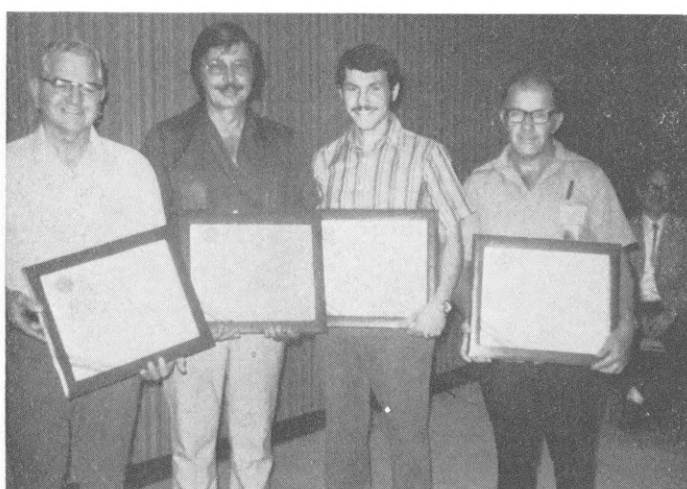
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Left: NDBA-P&C Invitational top four bowlers shown with their clock trophies (left to right) are Ralph Osborne (1st), Clyde Ketchum (2nd), Bruce G. Clary (3rd), Ronald Johnson (4th) with Connie Marchione, tournament director. Right: All-America bowlers (left to right) Bob Broomfield, Gerald Mullenix, Frank Gallo, Jr., and Fred Schmidt are shown with their Citizens Savings Athletic Foundation scroll awards. Robert Coker (the fifth bowler) left for home that afternoon but later received his at a Hall of Fame banquet at home.

Many deaf bowlers entered these Pro-Am tournaments but none came close to winning first place till **George Timchenko** of Durate, Calif., did—and Timchenko, formerly of the Mt. Airy, Pa. school, did it the hard way. He is legally blind, developing what is called "tunnel vision."

Without aid of a magnifying glass, Timchenko could not read the entry form and had his mother fill out the form for him along with the \$50 entry fee to enter the PBS's Don Carter Classic Pro-Am at Bowling Square in Arcadia (Los Angeles) in January 1974. As one of over 300 entrants, he got for free a pair of deluxe Brunswick bowling shoes, a new Don Carter bowling glove and a souvenir towel.

In winning the first place \$1,000 Pro-Am prize, Timchenko rolled his lifetime best series of 597 from games of 192, 158 and 247. The 247 included six straight strikes, quite a feat for him with his visual impairment. With his plus 120 handicap and help of the three pros' 672 total added up to 1389. The pros, Palmer Fallgren (245), Bill Allen (235) and Sam Flannigan (192), bowled with Timchenko.

Also as a winner of a PBA Pro-Am event, Timchenko got an all-expenses paid trip for two to Winston-Salem, N.C., for the National Pro-Am Championship last February. There, Timchenko was the first deaf bowler ever to participate

and finished in 25th place for a \$200 prize.

As for his visual impairment in bowling, Timchenko explains that he could barely see where he is approaching and bowling but the pins are blurry and milky white back there. He needs someone to tell him the numbers of pins that are left standing so he knows what to aim for.

Timchenko, as a star athlete at Mt. Airy school, held the national deaf prep schools one-mile record made in 1948 with a 4:39 clocking. He also held Mt. Airy's 880-yard record.

Representing the USA in the 1953 World Games for Deaf at Brussels, Timchenko participated in track and tennis. We was spiked in the right leg at the start of the 800-meter run, led till his leg gave away and fell 15 yards from the finish. In the same afternoon injured leg and all, he took part in the 5,000-meter and finished 11th. The next day, after a aching and sleepless night, he ran in the 1,500-meters and finished 7th. On the final day, he ran in the 10,000-meters (approximately six miles) and finished 7th.

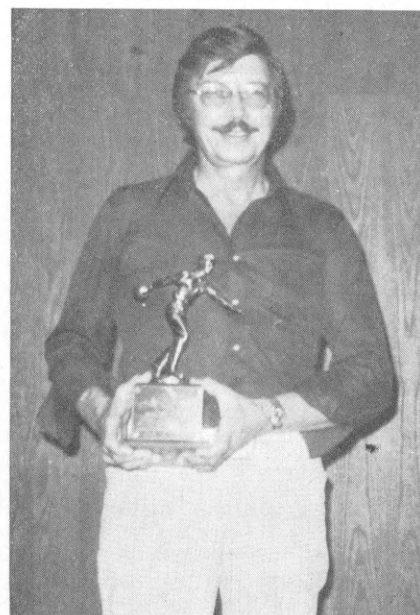
Four years later and still wanting to win a medal, he represented the USA again in the 1957 Games in Milan, Italy, participating in the 15-kilometer walk and tennis. In mixed doubles, with Ruth Seeger of Austin, Texas, Timchenko finally won a bronze medal.

Timchenko, besides winning the Pro-Am tournament, has also won two trophies in golf.

In August, in another Pro-Am tournament, the PBA Big E Open Pro-Am in Buffalo, N.Y., Roger Gregory of Buffalo won the \$1,500 first prize. Gregory, a 127-average deaf bowler, entered a tournament and won a free entry to this Pro-Am. With hard practice, he bowled a 510 series and this with his lofty 186 handicap gave him 696 total. His three pros contributed a 706 total for 1402 grand total.

With the \$1,500 prize, Gregory became the richest tournament deaf bowler for a couple of weeks till Osborne, Ketchum and Clary surpassed him in the NDBA-P&C Invitational.

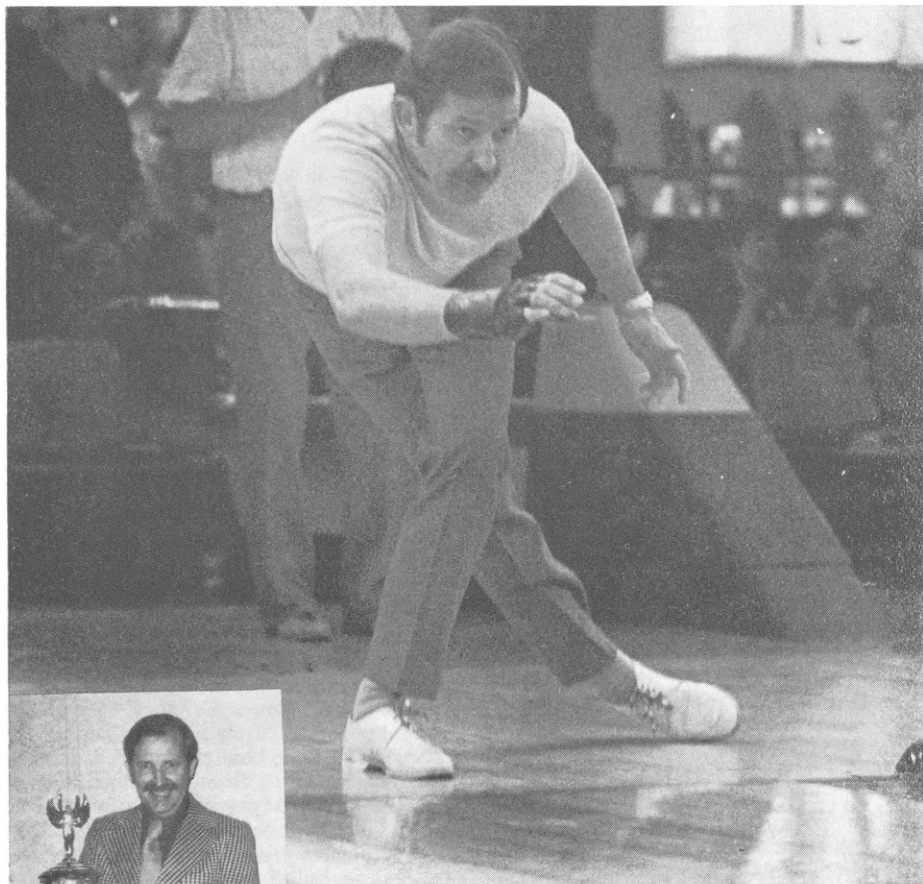
As the winner of a PBA Pro-Am, Gregory will be the second deaf bowler ever to participate in the National Pro-Am in February or March 1975 in Winston-Salem, N.C. He will go there with all expenses paid.



Lefty Gerald Mullnix shown with the Pacific Coast Deaf Masters trophy he won. Jerry made the All-America team for two years in row. He has impressive record for prestigious tournaments.

Gallaudet College, a liberal arts program for the deaf, has one opening for Fall 1975. **Instructor or Assistant Professor** (\$10,500-19,000). Teaching competence in the following areas: **Sociological theory, research methods with emphasis on the use of computer techniques and Introductory Sociology as required.** Participation in paid summer orientation program and learning the language of signs required. Ph.D. or near Ph.D. preferred. Equal Opportunity Employer, M/F. Federal government benefits.

Contact: Yerker Andersson, Chairman Sociology Department
Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C. 20002



George Timchenko of Durate, Calif., a legally blind and partially deaf bowler, is shown when he competed in the Winston-Salem (N.C.) National Pro-Am Tournament. A former Pennsylvania School for the Deaf track star, George is shown inset with a trophy he got in winning \$1,000 at the Don Carter Pro-Am Classic in Los Angeles.

All-American Team

Coker and Gallo Repeat as Top Choices for 4th Annual All-American Team

As in the past for All-America deaf bowling teams in THE DEAF AMERICAN, the bowlers were selected for their bowling achievements and feats for the bowling season which runs from August 1 to July 31. This practice will continue although there is some mention of what bowlers did after July 31.

There is another All-America bowling team selection conducted by the National Deaf Bowling Association, with electors scattered over the U.S. picking from a ballot containing as many as 24 bowlers and their bowling achievements. Amazingly, when these ballots were tallied, the results were—for the third straight year—the same as chosen in THE DEAF AMERICAN.

Before one thinks that these electors just pick after seeing who are in THE DEAF AMERICAN, first, it was not that. Some of them do not receive THE DEAF AMERICAN magazine. Standouts like Coker or Gallo, in most cases, were first choices among the electors but the others on the team were the electors' personal choices as friends, living in their region or bowling in their association.

Usually it was close voting among two or three, and even four, bowlers to fill out the team. It is uncanny that it

came out the same choices that way. This writer is glad for this same choices, mainly because those selected on THE DEAF AMERICAN All-America teams gets nothing but seeing their names in THE DEAF AMERICAN. On the other hand, these selected by ballots conducted by the National Deaf Bowling Association receive a framed scroll granted by Citizens Savings Athletic Foundation.

However, for the past three years the NDBA had NAD's title and THE DEAF AMERICAN's printed below and along with NDBA on the Scrolls. How long will this continue? Will the choices be the same every year?

Hopefully, this writer suggests that the National Association of the Deaf and THE DEAF AMERICAN reconsider having its own awards in form of scrolls for the All-America teams in THE DEAF AMERICAN, not just for bowling but to extend the awards to cover all sports.



For this year's DEAF AMERICAN All-America bowling team, Robert Coker and Frank Gallo, Jr., are shoo-ins, Coker for the fourth time and Gallo for the third time. Last year's All-America Gerald Mullenix made it again for the

second straight year. Now comes the difficult part of picking the other two to fill out the team. Who are they?

All-American Deaf Bowling Team 1973-74 Season

1. ROBERT COKER, Tolono, Ill.
2. FRANK GALLO, JR., Deer Park, Long Island, N.Y.
3. GERALD MULLENIX, Fremont, Calif.
4. BOB BRAME, Arlington, Texas
5. IGNATIUS BALONE, Buffalo, N.Y.

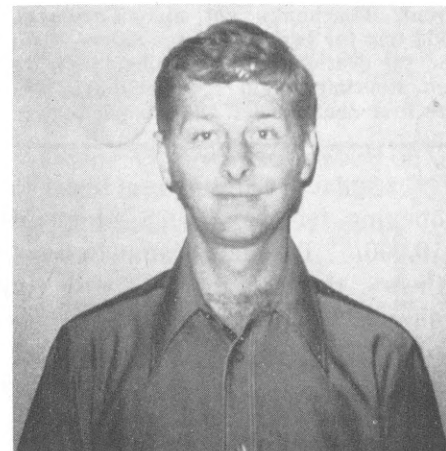
For the fourth consecutive year, Robert Coker made the All-America team, the only one to have done so. Although this was not Coker's best bowling year, he made the 1974 News-Gazette Twin City All-Stars FIRST team for the first time, a rare honor for a deaf bowler.

Last year he failed to make this All-Star first or second team after being named to the second teams for the 1971 and '72 years. This may be understandable as he was serious with a Judith Sue and in May 1973 they were married. Where else did they spend their honeymoon than in Syracuse, N.Y., where Coker was participating in the ABC tournament.

The Champaign County Bowling Association Yearbook shows Coker, besides being on the All-Star first team, had his three years' reign (1971-72-73) with a hearing partner, Ray Martin, as Twin City Match Game Doubles Champion broken as they lost in the finals and placed as runner-up for 1974.

The yearbook showed that Coker had cut down his league bowling to two leagues, (he bowled in four in past) and finished with identical 195 averages in both. One was in Unity All-Stars for 116 games and other was in Twin City Classic for 124 games.

At one time in November, Coker scored 233-213-253 for 699 in the All-Star league and the next night in the Twin City Classic he bowled 257-226-258 for a lifetime high 741 set. Excited over it, he slumped to 168 in the fourth game for 909. In the same league, he bowled



For the fourth straight year, Bob Coker made the All America team. Bob's high series was 741 and made him an area News-Gazette Twin City All-Star first team. He recently bowled a 300 game.

very consistent games of 225-224-227-227 for 903.

Other times he scored 179-236-235-235 for 885 and 224-236-210-215 for another 885 set. There were also a roller coaster 864 set from games of 175-265-178-246 and 860 from 217-243-146-254 in addition to 855, 838, 838, 833, 830 and a pair of 805's.

In March, Coker bowled in the Courier Annual Singles Tournament and shot a 278 in his fourth game for the tournament high game. He totaled 840 and 852 with handicap. His 840 placed him third in scratch total. Two years ago he won the scratch event.

As the new season began, Bob Coker is off and running for his fifth All-America team. On September 24, Bob finally put all 12 strikes together in his fourth game for his first 300 game in his illustrious career. His first three games were 221-181-237 for 639 and he made 939 for four. His previous lifetime high game was a 287. Bob is now the sixth deaf bowler ever to bowl a 300.

The pro, FRANK GALLO, JR., is on his third consecutive All-America team. Gallo had participated in some of the PBA tournaments and the 1974 PBA Press Radio TV Guidebook listed him as participating in three tournaments and cashing \$180 in 1973. So, in 1974, Gallo decided to bowl in more PBA tournaments and failed to cash in most of them with one exception.

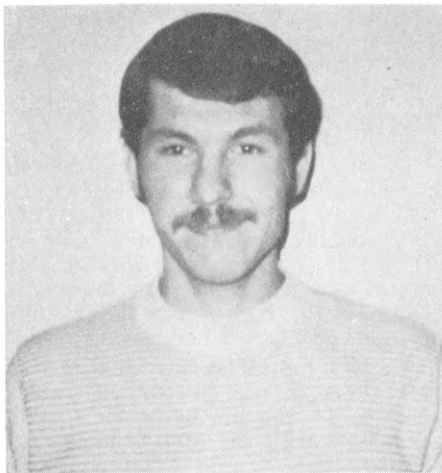
That was one Sunday in June in a PBA Regional tournament he rolled games of 243-210-200-192-231 for 1076 and then 194-199-210-245-210 for 1049 and 2125 in 10 games (212 average). He made the finals of eight bowlers being in sixth place.

TEACHING POSITION AVAILABLE

Faculty position is available in Fall 1975 in the Department of Business Administration at a small accredited, liberal arts college for deaf students in Washington, D.C. Although an earned doctorate is desirable, a master's degree in business administration and some credits toward a doctorate are the minimal qualification. Emphasis is on excellence of teaching.

Familiarity with the language of sign is helpful but not required; appointee will be expected to participate in eight-week orientation program with a salary starting early in June. Salary range is in AAUP's category one. An Affirmative Action Employer.

Submit resume to S. M. Bushnaq, Chairman, Department of Business Administration, Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C. 20002.



Deaf Pro, Frank Gallo, Jr., made this third All-America team. He finally cashed in a Pro Regional tournament in 5th place for \$400. He averaged 212 for 10 games to place in the top 8.

In the finals, he won his two games with 216 and 235 and moved up to second place. Then he lost against the leader with a 153 game, dropped back to fifth. He won three more games with 197-188-184, moving back to second. With two more games to go, he slumped, 184 and 145, losing both, finishing in fifth place for \$400. This was his best showing ever.

Gallo admits that he finds the pro tournaments intrincating and that he needs experience badly. This necessitates changes in bowling angles to suit the lane condition. In one tournament he found most of the pros using number one arrow as the line for bigger scores. Never having done that before, he tried that and the results were disastrous.

When at home, Gallo finds time to do his league bowling and missed two 700 series, coming short with 688 from 222-268-198 and 692 from 214-221-257. He finished one league with 195 average for 105 games, helping his team to the league championship for the fourth consecutive year.

He entered the Silent Athletic Club Classic and won his fourth deaf classic without handicap, scoring 239-190-232-225 for 886. The first place prize of \$700 was his.

Skipping the GLDBA tournament, Gallo entered the Eastern Deaf tournament and had 534 in team, 553 in doubles and 623 in singles. In the Pacific Coast Deaf Masters, Gallo failed to qualify, much to the surprise of many. With a near-record entry of 152 bowlers, all Gallo had to do was to score high enough to be in the top 31 but he placed 36th. This was a good omen—there was talk of barring him as a pro from this competition in the meeting but this failed to carry.

His failure in the Deaf Masters was due to his purchasing a new soft-shelled plastic ball at the lanes prior to bowling and he had difficulty with it. It wasn't till the next day that he switched back to his old ball in the singles event and he found the range for a 256 game.

In the NDBA-World scratch eliminations in Colorado Springs, Gallo qualified

and on his march into the finals he scored 209-201-198-199. But in the finals he lost out to Bill Cozad of South Gate, 162 to 146.

In the new season, Gallo tried four times in the NDBA-P&C Invitational in Los Angeles and averaged 203 for 16 games. He took high game honors with a 268 and tied for 2nd for a high scratch series, 848.

Also, in league, Gallo missed another 700 series when he scored 695 from games of 203-235-258. Had he struck out in the 10th frame, he could have had a 280 game but a four pin refused to fall on a solid hit.

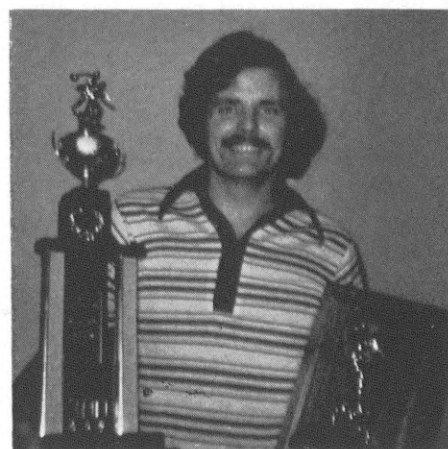
Making the All-America for two in a row is GERALD MULLENIX who captured the prestigious Pacific Coast Deaf Masters in Portland, Ore., defeating the veteran two-time Masters champion, Bob Broomfield of South Gate, in the finals. Mullenix barely qualified in this event but swept all his matches without a loss. He defeated Broomfield the first time, putting Broomfield in the losers bracket where Broomfield fought his way back only to be defeated by Mullenix in the finals.

Having won the NDBA World Deaf Championship in 1973, Mullenix became the second bowler ever to win both the Deaf Masters and Worlds Deaf titles. The first was Lyell Van Ness who won the Masters in 1965 and the World's Deaf the following year.

However, Mullenix has a more impressive record, having won the NDBA Scratch Elimination title in 1971 and was runnerup in both Masters (1973) and World's Deaf (1969).

Since winning the World's Deaf Championship, Mullenix is always a threat every time he enters a deaf singles classic and he gets re-rated. He placed third in Mt. Diablo Singles Classic.

Recently, he placed third in Bakersfield Singles Classic, scoring 910 with handicap. The following day he placed first in the Deaf Keglers Classic, blasting out a record scratch 916 score, including a 261 game for 976 handicap total.



New on All America team, Bob Brame of Arlington, Texas, became the fifth deaf bowler to bowl a 300 game. It came in the middle game of a fine 735 set. He has four 700 sets.



On his first All America team, Iggy Balone of Buffalo was once a St. Mary's School cage star. Iggy won the \$1,000 Rochester Classic and had 279 and 268 games in different leagues.

Now comes the difficult part—picking the two bowlers to round out the team. A newcomer, **BOB BRAME** of Arlington, Texas, gets the first nod.

Brame ended the long drought since **Lowell Kumler's 300** in 1967 when on December 5, 1973, he rolled the fifth sanctioned 300 by a deaf bowler. At Brunswick Ridglea Bowl in Fort Worth, Brame put 12 in a row in his middle game. The games were 241-300-194 for a magnificent 735 set, the second highest for deaf to Coker's 741 for the season. Brame holds the highest game for the season.

Along with his 735 set, Brame has several series over 650 in the same league and averaging 185. The 735 represents a personal high for Brame who has been bowling for 15 years and carried a 202 average in the 1971-72 season. It was during that time he racked up three 700 sets and several 279 games.

However to dispel any dissenters, Brame, a comparative newcomer, is selected to the All-America team, mainly because of his 300 game is the highest of 1973-74 season and no one has come close to that for the last seven years. Also because his 735 is the second highest of the season.

To round out the All-America team, a much overlooked bowler, **IGNATIUS BALONE** of Buffalo, N.Y., was the choice over other bowlers. "Iggy" Balone as he is known, scored the highest four-game tournament score of 892 for the 1973-74 season.

He had games of 243-191-244-214 for 892 in winning the Rochester \$1,000 Classic. Although his small handicap added to 908, he did not need that as the second place man had 860 total.

In league bowling, Balone led the 14 teams of Buffalo Club for the Deaf in high series, 658 and high game, 269. He also won a trophy for his 279 high game in a hearing league.

Last March, in the New York State Deaf tournament, Balone scored a 256 in 660 series to take the actual singles title and placed second in handicap singles with 668. He also placed third in actual all events.

At one time several years back, Balone opened the bowling season with a 714 series from games of 242-195-277 and a couple of months later followed with a 715 set from 222-257-236. He also had a third 700 five years later with 236-219-245 (having to make the last five strikes to get 700 on the nose).

Recently, Balone became the first deaf bowler ever to win two \$1,000 singles classic as he won the Rochester Classic back-to-back with 805 plus handicap for 833 total.

Honorable Mentions

For the first time in four years, the All-America team does not include the winner of the NDBA World's Deaf Championship. This is not in any way to demean **VAN SCHEPPACH** and his performance in Colorado Springs. Schepach's 159 average on entering was the lowest of any champion in the 10-year history of the World Deaf meet. His performance was remarkable as he averaged nearly 171 for the 27 games in this tournament. It was his first organized tournament participation although he has been bowling six years.

In the finals, Schepach met and defeated a veteran money bowler, **Douglas Burris** of Springfield, Ill., in a convincing way, scoring 231-176-138 for 545 to Burris' 196-175-169 for 540.

The past three World's Champions made the All-America team because they set records at the time they won their World's titles and also scored high in tournaments and leagues.

Last year's All-America bowler, **BOB BROOMFIELD** of South Gate, placed as runnerup to Gerald Mullenix in the Pacific Coast Deaf Masters. Broomfield had swollen fingers and thumb after bowling 22 games giving him a futile try in the finals against a rested Mullenix. In one of the matches, Broomfield scored 255 for high match game.

All together in the Deaf Masters, Broomfield has two titles, 1962 and 1966, and two runnerups, 1970 and 1974, quite a striking coincidence of being in the Masters finals every four years.

Bloomfield is a good league team bowler as he led two different teams to league championships, leading each league in high averages with 188 in one and 184 in the other. In another league, Broomfield had missed a 700 series as he scored 697 and topped the average with 191. He helped one team to 1041 high team game and 2922 high series.

In this new season, Broomfield serves as president of two leagues, one a deaf traveling league and the other a hearing league with four deaf teams. Recently, he had a 276 high game and 643 series in the deaf traveling league and a 651 (205-234-212) in another league.

The two-time All-America bowler, **FRED SCHMIDT** had his share of troubles. His favorite bowling ball was stolen just after he got off nine 600 sets in 11 outings with a 258 high game and a 671 top 600 set from games of 245-222-201. He had a new ball drilled to replace the stolen ball but has only one 600 in two months, that being a 664 from 230-214-220.

Later, near the end of the season, the police reported they found his lost ball but Schmidt could not get adjusted to it. As defending Deaf Masters champion, he failed to last, losing twice. The last loss came in an extra game roll-off.

In Portland, Schmidt received his second Pacific Coast Bowler of the Year medallion award from Citizens Savings Athletic Foundation. He was first to make it two years in a row.

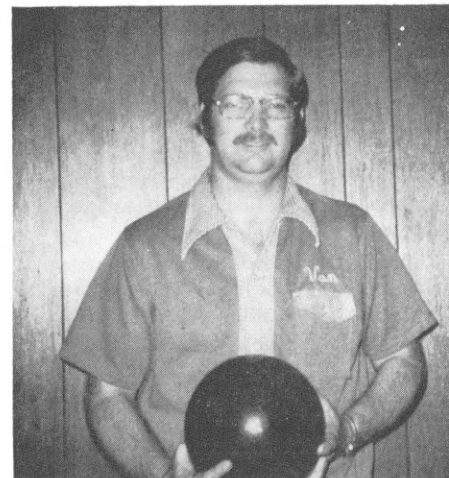
Last June, in a St. Louis Trio League, **LARRY BAITY** of St. Louis scored games of 235-289-209 for third high season ranking 733 set and added a 195 for a 928 four-game total.

In his 289 game, Baity had 10 strikes in a row, which helped his team to a 670 team game, which may be the record high deaf trio team game replacing the 663 made in Los Angeles in 1960. His team also scored 1855 for three games (610-670-575) and his 928 set helped the team to 2373, both probable records for deaf trio teams to shoot for.

Baity's previous personal highs were, 268 game, 665 series and 189 average.

Bowling last May in the Akron Singles Classic, **BRYAN WESTLAKE, JR.** of Akron rolled a heartbreaking 299 game in his fourth game for 899 handicap total. Westlake became the fourth deaf bowler with a 299 score. Ten years spanned his and the last 299 by Bill Zickler of Spokane, Wash.

In the Los Angeles Intercity Deaf League, **JAMES RIPPLINGER** had steady games of 200-203-202 for 605 one night, and on the next league outing, he spared in the first frame and ran 11 strikes in row for a 290 game. His 290



VAN SCHEPPACH, a counselor at Colorado School for the Deaf, showed that it is possible for low average bowler to win the NDBA World Deaf Championship. Van, a 159 bowler, averaged 171 to win.

game would have been the high deaf game in the season if **Brame** or **Westlake** had not come up with their 300 and 299, respectively.

Former All-America **CASIMER PODGORNIAK** of Syracuse, N.Y., had league scores of 269 and 633. He also scored his umpteenth 700 series when he had games of 278-228-197 for 703. Podgorniak may be the most prolific deaf 700 bowler as he has lost count of his sanctioned 700 sets.

A 700 was bowled in the Great Lakes Deaf Tournament in Chicago when **John Dixon** of Rochester scored 246-258-213 for a 717 gem which could be an all-time GLDBA record for individual in team event. Dixon finished with 1815 actual all events for fourth place and 1896 total for fifth in handicap all events. Prior to this, Dixon had a 255, game in the team event in the New York State Deaf tourney.

Also in the GLDBA tourney, **ELDON MOON** of Des Moines shot (242) 622 in team event, (246) 624 in Doubles and (234) 601 in Singles for a 1847 actual all-events total to place first and 1919 with handicap to place second.

Placing five pins back in actual all-events was **DONALD SWANSON** of Chicago who scored (239) 626, (233) 598 and (245) 618 for 1842 total.

Former All-America **ANTHONY GENNA** of Detroit rolled a 639 set for second place in actual singles and 1820 total for third in actual all-events.

Placing first in the GLDBA handicap all-events was another Detroiter, **LARRY GALBO**, who scored a 1947 total with handicap. Galbo has the distinction of having bowled an honest-to-goodness 300 in a wrong league in January 1974. He always kept score for his wife's team in a women's league. One day her team was short a bowler and Galbo decided to bowl as a pacer to get some practice. He strung 12 straight strikes for a 300 but unfortunately he did not carry a WIBC card at that time.

Also in Detroit, **HARVEY ELLERHORST** on his final league night, opened with a split and ran 10 strikes in a row before he was stopped for a nine count on his final ball for a 278 game. He got a 630 total. Ellerhorst placed second in the Detroit Deaf league with 178 average and first in the Peterson Points Classic.

Perhaps a medal for wasted series or efforts should go to **BILLY SPEARS** of Palmdale, Calif., for his bowling on the day before the start of GLDBA tourney in Chicago. Spears was with the California teams at the lanes for a practice session. After a brief warm-up, Spears was in his best form, ripping the pins for games of 279-247-259 for 785 set and added a 213 for 998 total. In one stretch, Spears had 14 strikes in a row. So much for this practice session as the next two days in the GLDBA tournament Spears could not do the same. His best was a 208 and 561 in the team event.

However, in the PCDBA tournament in Portland, Spears rolled a 268 tourney high game for 694 set and 732 with



Shirley and Ronald Johnson at NDBA-P&C Invitational Awards Night. Ronald placed 4th while Shirley had high game and high scratch score.

handicap singles titles. He also took the actual and handicap all-events titles with 1754 and 1868 totals. In the Pacific Coast Deaf Masters, Spears qualified and placed sixth.

Spears topped the So-Cal Deaf Traveling league with 179 average and had the high game of 258 and 852 for four games in this league.

Young **KIRBY KING** of Citrus Heights, Calif., a newcomer, scored a 235 in 825 scratch total to win the San Francisco Deaf Classic \$500 prize. In his league, King had a 279 high game and 693 high series although not on the same night.

Another former All-America, **TRUITT DUNAGAN** formerly of El Monte, Calif., now residing in Fort Worth, Texas, won the \$600 first place Dallas Deaf singles Classic. He had 792 scratch score plus handicap. This former World's Deaf Champion has several 600 sets in his league bowling, series of 661, 636 and 620 stood out.

Four Swedish Bowlers Participate In Colorado Springs World Deaf Meet

The NDBA World's Deaf Championship in Colorado Springs had a true world label as four Swedish bowlers accompanied by one male and two young women visitors took part in the tournament. **ROY MATSUNE** of Calargy, Alberta, also participated giving the meet an international flavor.

KRISTER KARLSSON headed his group which included bowlers **LEIF NILSSON**, **OVE ANDERSSON** and **PER KINDBLOM**. Of these four, Karlsson, the more experienced made the best showing, placing fifth and missing the semifinals. Anderson placed 20th and Nilsson the best average bowler (185) in Sweden failed to qualify. In the NDBA Scratch Eliminations, Karlsson placed third and Nilsson placed 16th.

Colorado School for Deaf counselor **VAN SCHEPPACH** won the World's Deaf Championship over **DOUGLAS BURRIS** of Springfield, Ill., in the finals. Van Scheppach was the top scoring bowler after four rounds of match play and sat out as top-seeded bowler. Burris

Up in a Portland, Ore., Commercial League, **BOB JONES** as the lone deaf bowler on his team unslashed games of 203-259-226 for the top league series of 688 and later in the season he had 243-200-224 for 667. With his help his team scored 1048 for high game and 2805 for high team series.

A Norwalk, Calif., bowler who is always trying to get in the national deaf limelights, **CURTIS VAN DENBURG** rolled 214-216-241 for 671 in his hearing league. He won the Las Vegas Deaf Classic in September 1973 and bowling in GLDBA tournament he cashed in team, doubles and singles events. In the California State Tourney, Van Denburg placed 153rd in the singles out of 13,500 bowlers with 619 actual and 689 with handicap.

In the new season, Van Denburg scored (225) 602 and had a 612 and 811 for fourth in So-Cal Deaf Traveling league.

Remarkable **CHARLES VANOLE** of Huntington Park, Calif., 71 years old and in spite of his low average, entered many deaf classics and tournaments. In the Downey Deaf league, Vanole opened with a missed spare in the first frame and proceeded with 10 straight strikes before ending up with a six-count on his final ball for a 275 game. With his 135 average at that time, Vanole was 140 pins over, a probable deaf record. He received a Century Club emblem from ABC for his feat.

In the National Deaf tournament singles event, Vanole rolled a 220 game for 533 series and 653 handicap total to place second.

Note: If another bowler or bowlers are missing from this list, this is not the fault of this writer. Scores were not submitted and therefore were not known. All high bowling scores and bowling feats should be sent to either this writer or Sports Editor, Art Kruger.

had to battle **RICHARD CORNISH, JR.**, of Rosemead and **LEO LATZ** of Minneapolis, Minn., in the semifinals round robin matches to make the finals.

Cornish placed third and Latz fourth. Karlsson placed fifth, **Mike Korach** of Hermosa Beach, Calif., sixth, **W. Rent-scher**, seventh, and **Reggie Weirman**, eighth. The defending World's Champion, **Gerald Mullenix** of Fremont, placed ninth.

The World's Deaf Championship in Colorado Springs broke previous entry record with 174 bowlers. Other tournaments running in conjunction also broke records. The NDBA Scratch Eliminations drew 110 entries, the National four-man team event drew 40 teams, doubles 78 entries and singles 148 entries.

Bill Cozad of South Gate, Calif., beat **Frank Gallo, Jr.**, in a nip-and-tuck battle to the wire in the Scratch Elimination. Karlsson placed third. Cozad just got married and stopped in Colorado Springs during his honeymoon trip.

One of the three P&C Screw Machine Products teams, the "C" team, won the National four-man title with 2361 handicap total. Placing second was Illinois Deaf of Greater Chicago Area with 2210 top actual score and 2357 with handicap. Third went to North Metro Denver with 2356. All three places were close.

In the doubles event, **James Palmer** and **Robert Schmidt** of Portland, Ore., scored 1207 with handicap to take the title. Second place went to **Billy Scott** and **Ray King** of Birmingham, Ala., with a 1199 score. **John Salazar** and **John Flores** of Denver placed third with 1192 total.

The National All-Events title went to **Salazar** who scored 1695 plus 216 handicap for 1911. **Bernard Castaline** of Encino, Cal., placed 2nd with 1870 and **Gary Hendrix** of Hayward third with 1850.

In the women's tournament, **Etta Steckler** of Costa Mesa, Calif., won with 803 handicap total. **Charlene Mullenix** of Fremont placed 2nd with 791 and **Shirley Bishop** of Birmingham, Ala., third with 786.

Highlights included the first-time all five All-America Deaf bowlers appeared together but at the time of the awards, one had to leave in the afternoon, making only four on the stage to receive their framed scrolls from Citizens Saving Athletic Foundation of Los Angeles.

Also only one of the 10 bowlers USA team appeared to receive their match champions jackets donated by AMF, Corp and NDBA. **John Judnich** was the only one and he received the jackets in behalf of the team.

An announcement was made that a company will sponsor a group of best deaf bowlers in USA for another match against Sweden in 1976.

The next NDBA World's Deaf Championship will be held in Knoxville, Tenn. in July 1975 with first prize set at \$1,500. **Ralph Osborne** is the chairman of this event.



Casper B. Jacobson
1901-1974

Torrid Scores In One-Year Span

300-299-290-289-279-278-276-275

In all the years of deaf bowling there was never such collection of high game scores in one year span starting December 1973 to December 1974. Deaf bowlers had strung 10 or more strikes on more than five occasions.

Either that deaf bowlers have vastly improved—or is it because there are more high scores reported than in the past. Assumably, there were high scores in the past that may have gone unreported because there was no place other than ABC to report them to for publication.

Thanks to concerted efforts of many unselfish people and bowlers who reported such scores, we are able to show:

December 5, 1973, **Bob Brame**, Arlington, Texas, 300 game (fifth ever by deaf).

April 22, 1974, **James Ripplinger**, Culver City, Cal., 290 game (11 in row).

May 5, 1974, **Bryan Westlake, Jr.**, Akron, Ohio, 299 game (fourth ever by deaf).

June 18, 1974, **Larry Baity**, St. Louis, Mo., 289 game (10 strikes in a row).

September 24, 1974, **Robert Coker**, Tolono, Ill., 300 game (sixth ever by deaf).

279 game, **Kirby King**, Sacramento; 278 games, **Bob Coker**, "Iggy" Balone, Buffalo, Harvey Ellerhorst, Detroit; 276 game, **Bob Broomfield**, South Gate and 275 game, **Charles Vanole**, Huntington Park, Cal.

Casper B. Jacobson Succumbs

Arizona recently lost one of its most respected and beloved deaf citizens, **Casper B. Jacobson**, after two heart attacks. He was born August 3, 1901, in a farmhouse in Waterford, Wis., one of 11 children of immigrants from Norway. He lost his hearing at the age of six years from an illness.

He attended public schools in Wisconsin until the age of eleven, when both his parents died. He then moved to Tacoma, Wash., and lived with his older brother. He attended the Washington State School for the Deaf for one year and then graduated from a hearing high school in 1922.

He then entered Gallaudet College and graduated with a B.A. degree in 1927. After his graduation, he had various jobs, one of which was manager of production and payroll in a tile company with 36 men and 8 women working under him.

In the fall of 1933, he became a teacher in the Ohio State School for the Deaf. The first five years he taught algebra, advanced arithmetic, world history and civil government to high school students.

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The next 25 years he taught intermediate grades and organized driver education classes.

He was very active in Ohio deaf social groups. He served several terms as president of the Columbus Division of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf and was financial secretary for the Ohio Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf for 21 years. He was president of the Ohio Deaf Motorists Association that inaugurated the two-mirror clause in the Ohio driver's license law for deaf drivers.

In 1963, he retired and moved to Phoenix, Arizona, with his wife, Susie. He quickly entered into the deaf social life in Phoenix and was responsible for the Phoenix Association of the Deaf becoming incorporated. He was a board member of the Arizona Association of the Deaf and served as parliamentarian and treasurer of the Phoenix Association of the Deaf.

Casper's many friends around the United States will really miss him and his wonderful sense of humor.

—Yita Harrison.

JANUARY, 1975

Growing Up With Deaf Parents

By CHARLES A. DAY, Western Maryland College

There is a lot of literature available for hearing parents with deaf children, but very little has been written about hearing children of deaf parents. Many people feel that hearing children of deaf parents have very few problems in growing up. This is not always true. Often deaf parents are not aware of the problems and challenges that face their hearing children. Being aware of this, deaf parents will be better able to understand what their children are going through.

I have often been asked what was it like to be the only hearing child of deaf parents. My usual answer has always been that it is just like growing up in any other family. Lately, however, I have been giving this a lot of thought and have concluded it really was not like growing up in any other family in many ways. I had to do many things that other children my own age were not asked to do, and I had to make a lot of decisions for my parents. This meant that I had to do a lot of growing up on my own, much earlier than if my parents had been hearing. Like most children, I did these things without questioning why I was doing them. They had to be done and I accepted it for the most part, but not without some very mixed feelings at times.

I am often asked when I first realized that my parents were deaf. To tell the truth, I really do not remember ever realizing that they were different. They were never different—they were my parents, who just happened to be deaf. I accepted their deafness as a matter of fact as all children accept things. There were never any questions when I was young, as to why or how come. It just was.

I think it is a fair statement to say that most hearing children of deaf parents are called upon to do things that other children are not asked to do. The most obvious task is that of interpreting. Like most hearing children of deaf parents, I

could sign before I could talk, and I started interpreting at a very early age. Actually, in my case interpreting is not really the correct word—translating would be a better description. I would have to take spoken English and convert it into sign language at a level that my parents could understand. If they still did not understand it, I would have to change it further until my parents could understand. For children who are five and six years old this can be an overwhelming task that often requires more from the child than is possible.

Because my parents were deaf, understanding signs was a must for me as well as it is for other hearing children of deaf parents. Having learned to sign at around the age of eight months or so, I could sign before I could talk; I naturally grew up bilingual. I felt equally comfortable in the world of sign language and in the world of spoken English.

Early Years

My first signed word was water, not much of a word, but it was a start. I initially learned to fingerspell with the two-handed alphabet, and used that up until I was about seven or eight years old. Then I picked up the standard single-handed fingerspelling. If my memory serves me right, it took about a week for me to master it, but once I did, I felt like a king. I really thought I was on top of the world. My parents never forced me to learn fingerspelling or sign language; I just picked it up incidentally. My vocabulary of signs grew as I grew. Whenever I saw a sign I did not know, I would ask my mother or father what the sign meant, and very seldom did I have to ask what that sign meant again. The meanings stuck with me.

My parents always included me in their conversations, and they made sure that I understood them whenever they were talking to each other or to other deaf people when I was around. As best as I

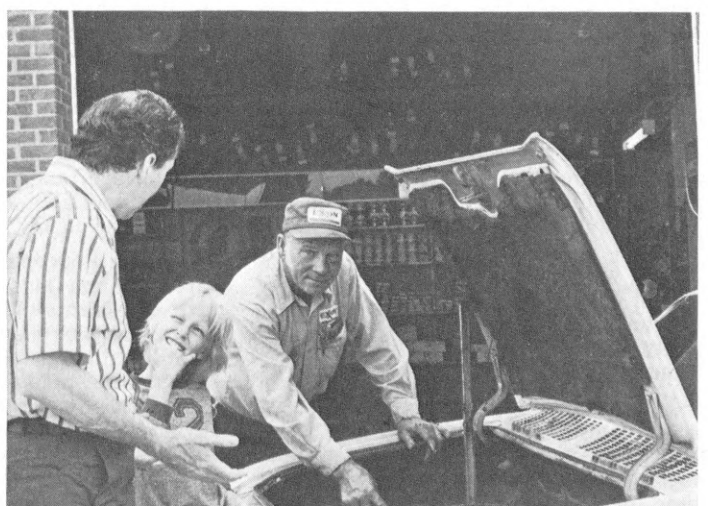
can recall, I enjoyed visiting my parents' friends because most of them had children of their own that I could play with. I used to accompany my parents to almost all of the deaf club meetings. I probably spent as much time in deaf clubs as I did doing anything else you can name. Most of the people at the clubs thought I was deaf when they first met me. I would fit right into all the conversations with no trouble at all. People were always paying my parents compliments about how well I could sign even when I was very young.

All was not smooth sailing, however; there were times when my grandmother, who was hearing, would get upset with me. When I would sign to my parents without using my voice she became quite angry. She could not understand sign language and she would feel very left out. My grandmother often told me that it was not polite to sign and not use my voice, but it had always been easier for me to sign and not use my voice simultaneously.

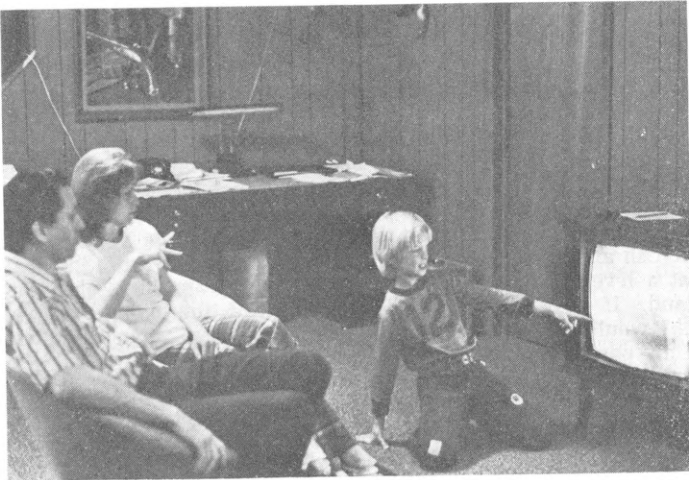
Interpreting

One question often asked me is whether I interpreted for my parents a great deal? In thinking about it, I would have to answer, I did interpret for my parents, but not a lot. My parents are very independent people and did not depend on me to interpret for them unless it was necessary. My home is in a small paper mill town of about twelve thousand and my parents were the only deaf people there. It was also my father's hometown, and he knew most of the residents. Communication was never a real problem for my parents, in town or elsewhere. My parents interacted freely with their hearing neighbors. My father used to play cards often at the fire station, and my mother bowled with a group of ladies with whom she shopped.

During these times, I never felt put upon or depended upon; it was just



Left: With the telephone I could make calls for my parents when needed. Right: I went along to the service station to explain to the mechanic what the car was doing or more importantly, what kind of noise the car was making.



Left: When we got a television set my parents would ask me to tell them what they were talking about on the news. Right: Wanting to go to Gallaudet, I wrote and asked for a catalog.



something I did because it was there to be done. To be honest, I never felt I was doing anything that was special. I was changing the spoken word into signs so that my parents could understand what was going on, and to me that was natural, not special.

The idea of translating and the responsibility it places on a young child is even more apparent in the area of reverse translating. As often as I had to put spoken English into the language of signs, I had to put sign language into spoken English. On the surface this may not seem to be too much of a task; however, in actuality it is a monumental responsibility. Whenever my parents would ask a question or wanted me to pass on some information, I would wait until they finished signing, then I would put it into English so that the person spoken to would understand it. So for hearing children of deaf parents to be able to interpret and or translate is almost a requirement. This is not a requirement for hearing children of hearing parents. There was many a time that I would go along to a store and talk for my parents. I would listen to everything the salesman said; then I would pass that information on to my parents. This was also true whenever my father needed to have the car fixed. I went along to the service station to explain to the mechanic what the car was doing or more importantly, what kind of noise the car was making. Then after the car was fixed I would go along for a test ride to make sure that the noise had stopped. I was also called upon to explain such things as interest rates to my parents in sign language when the most advanced level in arithmetic that I had had in school was the multiplication tables. I do not believe that these situations were unique to me, for I am sure that they apply to most hearing children in the same situation.

I remember my father letting me stay up past my bedtime to let me interpret basketball games for him on the radio. I was no more than eight years old at the time. We would listen to our local high school games when they were played away. We used to stand right up next to

the radio so as not to miss a single minute of the game because the radio would fade from time to time and my father did not want to miss even one basket. Father never liked the commercials because they always broke up the play, but I did; it was the only break I got with the exception of halftimes. Still, during halftimes I would have to give him the rundown on the scoring and rebounds. Father never wanted to miss a trick. Mother used to say that we were foolish because basketball games were not important enough to have to fight, just to listen to.

Later on, when we got a television set my father would ask me to fill him in on the details of what they were talking about on the news. He followed the newscast as best he could and then, when he got lost, he would turn to me and say "What say?" and I would then tell him what they were talking about. There are only two things Father watches on television and they are sporting events and news programs.

Sign Language

I think I should explain here that what I have called sign language so far and for all of my life has just recently been given a formal title or name. It was not until I got into the education of deaf children that I found out that what I had called sign language all my life is now being called the American Sign Language, Ameslan or ASL for short. Growing up, I was often asked what sign language was like. My answer was, "It is a fast and easy way to talk." I used to love to sign with my parents because I was able to do something that no one else in my town could do.

As soon as people find out I have deaf parents I am automatically bombarded with questions. These questions most often deal with signs and any embarrassment that sign language may have caused me. As I have said before, I used to sign to my parents all the time and anywhere. My father has very little if any residual hearing and no skill as a speechreader. My mother, on the other hand, can be called hard of hearing. Trying to converse with my father with speech was less than a waste of time; it

was down right senseless. Although my mother could hear rather well she misunderstood what was said to her and she often covered up if she did not understand what was being said by saying yes. Sign language was a must in my family and this meant in public as well as at home. Speechreading and auditory training were not emphasized when my parents attended school so sign language was the only way we communicated.

There were times when I was trying to explain things to my parents that either a salesman or a teacher at school wanted them to know and my parents were just not able to understand. This bothered me a great deal and caused me a lot of embarrassment; however, I still am not sure if I was embarrassed because of them or for them. It is also possible that I was not able to explain it in a way that my parents were able to understand it. After all, how well can a twelve-year-old explain things that more often than not he does not understand himself? It is something to think about. The embarrassment that happened from time to time with me and my parents was a temporary thing. I am sure that there were times that I had explained things as best I could and still they did not understand. This was due to the fact that they were deaf and I accepted their deafness and the problems and joys that come with it. To me, it was like some of my friends who had parents who were French or parents that were Italian. That was the way it was and as a child this was how I accepted it.

Responsibility and Decision-Making

Hearing children of deaf parents are often called upon to make decisions that affect their parents lives as well as their own. This more often than not comes at a very early age. Because often after you have explained everything that the salesman has said, they think about it awhile, discuss it with each other and then turn to you and ask what you thought. Most of the times what I said became the final decision. This was true in any area that my parents had no knowledge about, like things that belonged to the hearing world such as

radios, record players, televisions and telephones. Because I could hear, my parents felt that I knew all there was to know about most things, which really was not the case. With most of the major things that my parents bought, I usually made the final judgment, not because I wanted to, but because my parents gave the decision to me.

Every time my parents bought a car I had to be there to hear it and explain how the various new gadgets that were added worked. How often are children of hearing parents called upon to make a major decision like buying a car for a family? Likewise when a young child does interpret for his or her deaf parents the responsibility for the parents understanding what is being said is placed on the child. In the hearing world, most people equate making decisions, even minor ones with maturity yet, hearing children of deaf parents are constantly being called on to make major decisions that affect the whole family.

I feel that hearing children of deaf parents who are placed in these decision-making positions are forced to mature at a very early age. Likewise, they develop a sense of responsibility at an age when most children are not even aware of it. This may be a broad generalization, however; I feel that this is very true of most children in this situation. These children develop a sense of awareness that is hard to explain. They are aware of the two worlds in which they live, likewise, they are aware of the role in which they play between the two worlds of hearing and silence. It is this awareness that develops a greater sense of responsibility in these children at a very early age. Most children may not even be conscious of the fact that they are aware of this sense of responsibility.

There were times when I was interpreting when my parents did not understand and instead of wasting time by continuing to explain I would just go on, and continue to interpret or make a decision. Maybe I was right, maybe I was wrong; still there are times when time and necessity dictate what has to be done. This often happens at sales counters or at the doctor's office. Because I would skip over things that time would not permit to be explained or were just not that important, does not mean that I would not explain it in more detail later on, because I would. This is part of that decision-making process I have mentioned before. I am sure some will say that I should have taken the time to make sure that my parents understood what was happening. Like I said, sometimes time just does not permit this; also one would have to be in that type of situation to understand fully what I am talking about. This is another example of a child having to accept the responsibility for making a decision.

I think for the most part most hearing children of deaf parents do an awful lot of growing up on their own. Growing up in itself is very difficult and when your parents live in another world, it can be harder. In most families there is a gap

called the generation gap, this is also true in deaf families, but when you add to this generation gap a communication or language gap then you can see the type of problem that one would have.

Fun and Games

Up until I was about fifteen or sixteen years old I used to accompany my parents to most of the deaf club meetings. I use to look forward to going to the club and to the picnics in the summer. There were always other children there to play with and enough soda to drink. They just never seemed to run out of soda or my parents just never ran out of money for me to buy it. The picnics were the most fun; there were softball games, sack races and hundreds of other games to play. Then there was the talking, talking and more talking. One thing about the club meetings was the chance everyone had to find out the latest news about what everyone had done the past year and what everyone was now doing. Most of all, however, everyone had a good time getting together with everyone else, and that is a good reason for a picnic. I cannot remember a club picnic when there was not someone expected at the picnic who use to be a member of the club but had moved away and had not visited in a long time. That was the biggest thrill of all at the picnics. It is quite exciting to be a part of a hundred people or so, who are expecting one or two people to show up.

Teenage Years

When I was in high school, my life like that of other teenagers started to differ from that of my parents. Dates, friends, dances and school activities began to take much more of a part of a teenager's life. Many parents find this hard to accept, and with my parents it was twice as hard to accept. I believe that they misinterpreted the expansion of my social life as a rejection of them because of their deafness. This may sound strange at first, but once I got into high school I was not as eager to attend the deaf club meetings with my parents as I used to be. This was not a rejection by me of my parents but a natural part of my growing up and gaining independence. I was becoming more interested in my own personal life than I was in the social life of my parents. Although this was never clearly defined between my parents and myself, I am sure that this was part of the misunderstanding that my parents and I suffered through when I was in high school. Of course, at the time I did not understand their feelings so I was not able to explain things so that they could have understood.

Most children are able to go to their parents when they have problems with homework. I think that many children from deaf families are faced with the problem that what they are now studying in school their parents have never even covered and possibly have never even heard of it. When this happens there are few places the child can turn because you have become so used to depending on yourself it becomes hard to

realize that now you have to go and ask for help. This may sound strange, but many children from hearing parents grow up depending on their parents so when they are faced with the problem where their parents are not able to help them they are better prepared to seek help elsewhere. On the other hand, when a child starts depending upon himself or herself at an early age it is hard to accept the fact that now you are faced with a problem that you alone cannot solve. Seeking help under these conditions becomes difficult, it is almost like admitting defeat which is very hard.

The Future

When I was about 13 years old I figured that it was time I started getting ready for college. I had enough sense to listen to the people around me and I knew that if I wanted to go to college that I had better start preparing myself in high school. Since I want to teach in a deaf school, what better place was there to get an education to teach the deaf than to go to Gallaudet College? With this in mind, I wrote to Gallaudet asking for some information and an application form. I wanted to know what courses the college wanted me to take to be prepared for Gallaudet. Well, when the catalog came, I read the whole thing from cover to cover. After reading it several times something just did not sound right. Being just 13 years old, I really did not know as much as I liked to think I did, but the impression I got from the catalog was that one had to be deaf to go to Gallaudet. So I turned to my parents for help. I asked them if this was true, they read it and said that they really did not know. My father told me that it really was not important because I could sign well enough so I should be able to go to Gallaudet even if I could hear; however, just to be sure, the next time we went to Portland we stopped in at the school and talked to Mr. Joseph Youngs, superintendent of the Governor Baxter State School for the Deaf. Mr. Youngs told me that my first impression was correct and in order to go to Gallaudet one had to be deaf. My world was shattered, I was heartbroken. When Mr. Youngs went on to point out that many other colleges and universities had teacher training programs for the deaf, I really did not want to hear it, for nothing else seemed important somehow.

High School

Looking back, I strongly believe that this let down caused the unsteadiness I felt when I entered high school. Having no goal to work towards, I slipped into a period of depression where school work just did not seem important anymore. Although my parents did not play an active part in my education, their role was important. With the help of my principal I tried very hard to do a good job and make good grades. My grades became very important to me because I wanted my parents to be proud of me. My grades steadily improved my last three years of high school, which made all the work and studying I was doing

worthwhile. My mother and father came to school functions that I was in. Although there were many times when they did not want to come, I am sure, but they came anyway for my sake. It made me feel good knowing that my parents were in the audience. Many times I am sure they felt out of place such as during Prize Speaking or during a play, but still they came. I would always practice my lines at home in front of my parents so they were well aware of what was happening in the program. They came knowing that I wanted them to share my excitement with them. My father always went to the football games I played in, it really was not difficult to get him to a football game because he is a big sports fan.

Telephone

Most hearing children of deaf parents grow up without ever having something their hearing friends have, a telephone. This may not sound like a big thing, but a telephone plays an important part of a teenagers life. It is a means of sizing up future dates and securing those all important dates. It is also a way to catch up on homework, spread the news and make last-minute arrangements for dress and parties. Also, for a teenager a telephone becomes a status symbol. We never had a phone in our house until I got into high school. There was really never a need for one. My friends never called me and I very rarely called them. I used to make all my arrangements in person ahead of time. We used the neighbor's phone only when we had to, such as for emergencies. The mill used to call for my father to go to work or to let my mother know that my father would be working overtime.

When we finally got our phone it was a real big thing. The only reason we had a phone was because I wanted one. Once I got to high school, I started leading a very active social life as teenagers do. The phone gave me independence because now my friends could call me directly instead of going through the neighbors. Likewise, I was able to call my friends whenever I wanted to, not just when it was a necessity. I no longer had to rely on somebody else, but could now contact my friends as well as make calls for my parents when needed.

Growing up in a deaf family in many ways is much like growing up in a hearing family and in ways it is not. It has been the differences that I have tried to emphasize here and not the similarities. When events are similar they are not hard to picture, but when there are differences, they are not only hard to picture but they are often hard to believe. That is why I feel that the differences of growing up in a deaf family should be pointed out and discussed.

I have tried to show what growing up in a deaf family was like. This is in no way a complaint, but a story as I saw it. In looking back I have discovered many fond memories and many things I thought were long forgotten.

Church Directory

Assemblies of God

At the crossroads of America . . .
FIRST ASSEMBLY OF GOD FOR THE DEAF
 1175 W. Market St., Akron, Ohio 44313
 Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.; Worship, 10:45 a.m.; and 7:00 p.m.; Bible Study, Wednesday, 7:00 p.m. Special services for the deaf.
 Rev. John K. Sederwall, pastor, (216) 784-7426
 Voice or TTY

When in Baltimore, welcome to . . .

DEAF ASSEMBLY OF GOD CHURCH
 3302 Harford Road, Baltimore, Md. 21218
 Sun. 9:45-11:00 a.m., 7:30 p.m.; Wed., 7:30 p.m.
 Rev. Robert I. Lentz, pastor. Phone 467-8041.
 Jesus said, "I am the way, the truth and the life."—John 14:6

When in the Pacific Paradise, visit . . .

HAWAII CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
 3144 Kaunaoa St., Honolulu, HI. 96815
 Sunday School 9:30 a.m.; worship 10:30 a.m.
 Bible Study, second and fourth Wed.; Fellowship First Fri., 7:00 p.m.

Rev. David Schiewer, Pastor
 732-0120 Voice or TTY

When in Portland, welcome to

FIRST ASSEMBLY OF GOD FOR THE DEAF
 1315 S.E. 20th Ave., Portland, Ore. 97214
 Sunday 9:45 and 11:00 a.m.
 Thursday 7:30

Rev. Norman Stallings, pastor

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH
 Renton, Washington

Pastor, Dr. Sam A. Harvey; Interpreter, Mrs. Irene Stark (husband's first name is James).
 Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.; Morning Worship, 11:00 a.m. (Interpreting for the Deaf). Evening Worship, 7:00 p.m. (Interpreting for the Deaf)

Visit Baton Rouge in "French" Louisiana
 While there, attend the Deaf Ministry of First Baptist Church, 529 Convention Street.
 Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Services are 7:15 p.m., Wednesday; 11:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., Sundays in the Deaf Chapel.
 Sunday classes are at 9:30 a.m. and 5:45 p.m.
 Rev. Hoyett Larry Barnett, Pastor to the Deaf

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH
 Corner Cleveland & Osceola, Downtown Clearwater, Fla.
 Services interpreted for the deaf
 9:30 a.m., Sunday School; 11:00 a.m., Morning Worship; 11:00 a.m., Live Color-TV-Channel 10
 Pastor: Frank Gillham, D. D.

WEALTHY STREET BAPTIST CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
 811 Wealthy Street, S.E., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Rev. Roger Kent Jackson, pastor
 Sunday: 10:00 & 11:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.
 Wed.: 7:00 p.m. Prayer & Bible Study
 Deaf Missionary Outreaches of our Church:
 Christian Captioned Films for the Deaf
 Christian Literature for the Deaf
 Christian Outreach for the Deaf

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
 217 Dill Ave., Frederick, Maryland
 Robert F. Woodward, pastor
 David M. Denton, interpreter
 9:45 a.m., Sunday school for deaf
 11:00 a.m., Morning worship service interpreted for the deaf
 A cordial welcome is extended.

22ND STREET BAPTIST CHURCH
 6620 E. 22nd Street, Tucson, Arizona 85710
 Phones 298-2850 and 886-6702
 Pastor: Charles E. Pollard
 Interpreters: Murray and Nancy Machen
 Bible study, 9:30 a.m.; worship services, 11:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. All services interpreted for the deaf, including all music.
 Anyone traveling to or through Tucson will find a cordial welcome.

When in St. Augustine, Florida, Welcome To
CAVALRY BAPTIST CHURCH
 110 Masters Drive, St. Augustine, Fla.
 Interpreters for the deaf at the 11:00 a.m. worship service
 Rev. Carl Franklin, pastor

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
 14200 Golden West St., Westminster, Calif. 92683
 Sunday morning Bible study, 9:30; worship, 11:00. Sunday night Christian life studies, 6:00; worship service, 7:00.
 Recreation and social calendar on request.
 Pastor, Robert D. Lewis
 Church phone 714-894-3349

Worship and serve with us at
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
 510 West Main Avenue
 Knoxville, Tennessee 37902
 Sunday: Sunday School 9:30 a.m.; Morning worship 11:00 a.m.; Training Union 6:00 p.m.
 Evening worship 7:00 p.m.

A Full Church Program for the Deaf

IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH
 16th and Hickory, Pine Bluff, Ark.
 "In the heart of Pine Bluff for the hearts of people!"

You are invited to worship with us at 9:45 in Sunday School and 10:55 in Worship. Join us for lunch on the second Sunday of each month—a special fellowship for the deaf. Evening worship, 7:00; Wednesday services, 7:00.
 Mrs. Leroy Spillyards, Interpreter
 Anton C. Uth, Pastor

PHILADELPHIA BAPTIST CHURCH & DEAF CENTER
 823 W. Manchester Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90044

Sunday Bible study, 9:30 a.m.; worship, 11:00 a.m. Deaf and hearing worshipping together.
 Elder Sam Hooper, Melvin Sanders, teachers;
 Willa G. Boyd, interpreter; William T. Ward, pastor.

When near Louisville, Ky., welcome to
FOURTH AND OAK STREETS BAPTIST CHURCH FOR THE DEAF (SBC)

Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.; Worship service, 10:55 a.m.; Sunday night service, 6:00 p.m.; Wednesday night service prayer meeting, 7:15 p.m.

Rev. Joe L. Buckner, pastor and interpreter
 Miss Sue Henson, interpreter

When in Washington, D.C., worship at . . .
THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE DEAF
 8th & H Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001
 Sunday School, 9:30 a.m. Worship, 10 a.m.
 Francis C. Higgins, leader, 937-2507.

When in the Nation's Capital . . .
 Visit the fast growing Deaf Department of
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF RIVERDALE
 Maryland's largest Sunday School, 3 blocks west of Baltimore-Washington Pkwy.
 6200 Riverdale, Riverdale, Md.

Sunday School 9:45 a.m.; Deaf Chapel Hour, 11:00 a.m. All other services interpreted.
 Dr. R. Herbert Fitzpatrick, Pastor
 Rev. Lester H. Belt, Minister to the Deaf
 Church office phone 277-8850.

Church of Christ

WESTERN HEIGHTS CHURCH OF CHRIST
 1912 N. Winnetka
 Dallas, Texas 75208
 Sunday—9:45 a.m.
 Ralph D. Churchill, 941-4660

ROCKVILLE CHURCH OF CHRIST
 1450 W. Montgomery Ave., Rockville, Md. 20850
 Sunday Class, 10:00 a.m.; Worship Services, 11:00 a.m., 6:00 p.m.
 Minister: Don Browning
 Interpreter: Don Garner

In Los Angeles area, worship at . . .

MAYWOOD CHURCH OF CHRIST
 5950 Heliotope Circle
 Maywood, California 90270
 Sunday class 9:30 a.m., Worship service 10:30 a.m., 6 p.m. Wednesday Bible study 7 p.m.
 Bob Anderson, Minister (213) 583-5328
 Restoring Underdenominational Christianity

When in Idaho, visit . . .
TWIN FALLS CHURCH OF CHRIST
 2002 Filer Avenue East, Twin Falls, Idaho
 Bible Study, 10:00 a.m.; Worship, 10:55 & 6 p.m.
 Preacher: David Foulke
 Interpreters: Jim and Sheila Palmer

Episcopal

ST. AGNES' MISSION FOR THE DEAF

Each Sunday, 12 noon, at
 St. Philip's Episcopal Church
 Dennison Ave. & West 33rd St.,
 Cleveland, Ohio

Vicar: The Rev. Jay L. Croft
 482 Orlando Ave., Akron, Ohio 44320
 TTY 216-8664-2865

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH FOR THE DEAF

St. Stephens Road and Craft Highway,
 Toulminville, Mobile, Ala.
 Rev. Silas J. Hirte

When in Denver, welcome to
ALL SOULS MISSION FOR THE DEAF—
ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL
 1160 Lincoln St., Denver, Colorado
 Tel. 534-8678
 Open every Sunday at 10 a.m.
 All Souls Guild meetings second Friday
 night, 7:30 p.m.
 All Souls Guild socials fourth Friday
 night, 7:30 p.m.
 Rev. Edward Gray

The oldest church for the deaf
 in the United States
ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
 Episcopal
 426 West End Ave. near 80th St.
 Services 11:30 a.m. every Sunday
 The Rev. Richard W. McIlveen
 Mail Address: 251 W. 80th St.
 New York, N. Y. 10024

Lutheran

OUR SAVIOR LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF

Meeting in the Gloria Dei Chapel of the
 Lutheran School for the Deaf
 6861 E. Nevada, Detroit, Mich. 48234
 Worship at 10:00 every Sunday
 Rev. Clark R. Bailey, Pastor
 Phone (313) 751-5823

Welcome to . . .
PEACE LUTHERAN CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
 4201 North College Avenue
 Indianapolis, Indiana 46205

Worship every Sunday at 10:30 a.m.
 Pastor Marlow J. Olson, the only full time
 pastor to the deaf in the State of Indiana

When in Minneapolis, welcome to . . .
BREAD OF LIFE LUTHERAN CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF
 2901 38th Avenue South,
 Minneapolis, Minnesota 55406
 Services 11:00 a.m. every Sunday
 (10:00 a.m. during June, July and August)
 The Rev. Lawrence T. Bunde, pastor

We are happy to greet you at . . .

EMMANUEL LUTHERAN CHURCH
 2822 E. Floradora, Fresno, Calif. 93703
 S. S. Class for Deaf Children, 9:15 a.m.;
 Every Sunday: Bible Class, 9:15 a.m.; Worship
 Service, 10:30 a.m. (interpreted).
 Stanley Quebe, pastor; Clarence Eisberg, as-
 sociate pastor, phone 209-485-5780.

Need help? Want to hear good news? Visit
ST. MARK LUTHERAN CHURCH
OF THE DEAF
 421 W. 145 St., N. Y., N. Y. 10031
 Sun. worship 2 p.m.—June-Aug. 1 p.m.
 Bible Class and Sunday School 3:30 p.m.
 Rev. Kenneth Schnepf, Jr., pastor
 Home Phone (914) 375-0599

Visiting New York "Fun" City?
ST. MATTHEW LUTHERAN CHURCH
OF THE DEAF
 41-01 75th St., Elmhurst (Queens), N.Y. 11373
 11:00 a.m. Sunday Worship (10:00 a.m.
 June-July-August)
 Rev. Daniel A. Hodgson, Pastor
 212-335-8141 or 516-248-2357 Voice or TTY
 1 block from IND-74th St./Roosevelt Ave.
 and IRT-74th St. Subways

In the Nation's Capital visit . . .
CHRIST LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF
 5101 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20011
 Sunday Worship—11:00 a.m.
 Robert J. Muller, pastor
 TTY 864-2119

You are welcome to worship at . . .
HOLY CROSS LUTHERAN CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF
 101 N. Beaumont, St. Louis, Mo. 63103
 Just west of Rodeway Inn, Jefferson Ave.
 Worship every Sunday, 10:30 a.m.
 Rev. Martin A. Hewitt, pastor
 TTY (314) 725-8349

Welcome to . . .
PILGRIM LUTHERAN CHURCH
OF THE DEAF
 3801 Gillham Road, Kansas City, Mo. 64114
 Worship every Sunday, 11:00 a.m.
 A. E. Ferber, pastor, Phone 363-3596 or 561-9030

PRINCE OF PEACE LUTHERAN CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF
 205 N. Otis, St. Paul, Minn.
 Services every Sunday at 11:00 a.m.
 Summer services every Sunday at 10:00 a.m.
 Rev. Richard Reinap, pastor
 Phone 644-9804 or 824-8968

DEAF ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH
 15000 N.W. 27th Ave., Miami, Florida 33054
 Phones (with TTY): Ch. 688-0312 or 651-6720
 or 621-8950
 Every Sunday:
 Bible Class 10:00 A.M.
 Worship Service 11:00 A.M.
 Ervin R. Oermann, pastor
 Paul G. Consoer, lay minister

In North New Jersey meet friends at
ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN
CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
 510 Parker St. at Ballantine Pkwy.
 Newark, N. J. 07104
 (Bus #27 to B. Pkwy., 3 bl. West)
 Sundays, 10 a.m.; Thursdays, 8 p.m.
 Rev. C. Roland "G" Gerhold, pastor
 Need help? Phone (201) 485-2260

ST. PAUL'S MISSION FOR THE DEAF
OF GREATER HARTFORD
 679 Farmington Ave., West Hartford, Conn.
 Services every Sunday at 7:30 p.m.; Fel-
 lowship Guild, 4th Thursday at 7:00 p.m.

ST. GEORGE'S MISSION FOR THE DEAF
 74 Federal St., New London, Conn.
 Services: 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Sundays at
 10:00 a.m.; Fellowship Guild, 1st
 Saturday at 7:30 p.m.

ASCENSION MISSION FOR THE DEAF
 1882 Post Rd., Darien, Conn.
 Services: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Sunday at
 2:00 p.m.; Fellowship Guild, 4th
 Saturday at 7:30 p.m.

The Rev. Ray Andersen, Vicar
 Episcopal Missions for the Deaf of Conn.
 23 Thomson Rd., West Hartford, Ct. 06107
 TTY (and voice) (203) 561-1144

United Methodist

CAMERON UNITED METHODIST CHURCH OF THE DEAF

1413 Sycamore, Cincinnati, Ohio 45210
 Sunday Worship 11:00; Sunday Study 12:00
 Rev. Tom Williams, minister
 A place of worship and a place of service.
 All are welcome.

CHICAGO UNITED METHODIST CHURCH OF THE DEAF

Services in Dixon Chapel
 77 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill. 60602
 John M. Tubergen, leader
 P. O. Box 683, Elmhurst, Ill. 60126

When in Metropolitan Washington, D.C.,
 worship at
WASHINGTON UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF
 7001 New Hampshire Ave., Takoma Park, Md.
 Worship Service in the Fireside Room
 at 10:30 a.m.
 Sunday School for hearing children
 Captioned Movies every first Sunday
 at 11:45 a.m.
 Rev. LeRoy Schauer, pastor

Other Denominations

INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC DEAF
ASSOCIATION
 Canadian Section
 National Pastoral Centre, Holy Name Church
 71 Gough Ave., Toronto, Ontario,
 Canada M4K 3N9
 Moderator, Rev. B. Dwyer
 Mass each Sunday, 11:15 a.m.; religious
 instruction each Saturday, 1:30 p.m.

IMMANUEL CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
 657 West 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90015
 Sunday school, 9:45 a.m.; Sunday morning
 worship, 11:00 a.m.; Bible Study, Tuesday,
 7:30 p.m.

When in the Pacific paradise, visit
HAWAII CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
 3144 Kaunaoa Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96815
 Sunday School 9:15 a.m.; Worship 10:30 a.m.
 Wed. Bible Study and Fri. Fellowship 7:00 p.m.
 Children's weekday religious education classes
 Rev. David Schiewek, pastor
 For information call 732-0120

Roman Catholic
 Immaculate Conception Parish
 177 S. York Rd., Elmhurst, Ill. 60126
 Contact: Deacon Jim Monahan,
 TTY 815-727-6411
 All welcome to signed Mass Service at 9:00
 a.m., 2nd and 4th Sundays, September through
 June.

When in Atlanta, Ga., welcome to
CRUSSELLE-FREEMAN CHURCH
OF THE DEAF
 (Non-Denominational)
 1304 Allene Avenue, S.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30310
 Sunday School 9:45 a.m.—Worship 11:00 a.m.
 and 7:00 p.m.
 Wednesday Bible study and prayer 7:00 p.m.
 Rev. Wilber C. Huckleba, pastor
 Free Captioned Movie, 7:00, third Friday

DEAF MISSIONARY CHURCH
 3520 John Street (Between Texas and
 Norvella Ave.) Norfolk, Va. 23513
 Pastor, John W. Stallings, Jr.
 Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.
 Worship Service, 10:30 a.m.
 WYAH-TV (each Sunday, 2:00 to 2:30 p.m.)
 THE DEAF HEAR (Nationwide)
 Bible Study and Prayer—Wednesday 7:30 p.m.

CHRIST'S CHURCH OF THE DEAF
 (Non-Denominational)
 Meets in First Christian Church building
 each Sunday.
Scott and Mynster Streets
Council Bluffs, Iowa
 Bible School, 9:30 a.m.; Worship, 10:30 a.m.
 Duane King, Minister
 Mailing address: R. R. 2, Council Bluffs,
 Iowa 51501

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OFFICE
 430 N. Center St., Joliet, Ill. 69435
 Contact: Deacon Jim Monahan,
 TTY 815-727-6411
 All in Joliet area welcome to signed Mass
 Service at 10:45 a.m., 3rd Sunday, September
 through June.

When in Allentown, Pa., welcome to
LEHIGH VALLEY CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
 121 South 8th St., Allentown, Pa. 18101
 Services held every fourth Sunday of the
 month except July and August at 3:00 p.m.
 An Interdenominational Deaf Church
 Mrs. Grace A. Boyer, Director of Public
 Relations

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OF LOS ANGELES
 373 South Western Avenue
 Services in sign language every Thursday
 night at 8:00

CALVARY CHAPEL FOR THE DEAF
 Irving & E. Green Sts., Allentown, Pa. 18103
 Phone (215) 435-7500
 Rev. Reuben Jay, Minister to the Deaf; Mrs.
 Carol Jay, RID Certified Interpreter
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 a.m., Every Sunday, Worship Service
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American Legion Auxiliary Hall
612 McCully Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
2nd Saturday of each month, 7:30 p.m.
Address all mail to:
Mrs. Norma L. Williams, secretary
727 Palani Avenue, Apt. #6
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

**HAWAIIAN PARADISE CLUB
FOR THE DEAF**
**HAWAIIAN ATHLETIC CLUB
FOR THE DEAF**
c/o St. Peter's Episcopal Church
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Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
3rd and 4th Saturday of each month
Linda Lambrecht, secretary

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Business meeting on 2nd Friday of month
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2109-15 Broadway
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TTY 213-379-5973

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LOS ANGELES LODGE NO. 1
Stated Communication 2nd Saturday
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Charles A. Campbell, secretary
14825 Nordhoff Street
Panorama City, Calif. 91402

GOLDEN GATE LODGE NO. 2
(San Francisco Area)
Stated Communication 3rd Friday
of the month.
Alvin R. Brother, Secretary
1845 El Camino Real
Palo Alto, Calif. 94306

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Stated Communication 1st Saturday
of the month.
Wyatt W. Weaver, Secretary
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FORT DEARBORN LODGE NO. 4
(Chicago Area)
Stated Communication 2nd Saturday
of the month.
James E. Cartier, Secretary
180 Boulder Hill Pass, Aurora, Ill. 60583

T. H. GALLAUDET LODGE NO. 5
(Washington, D. C. Area)
Stated Communication 3rd Wednesday
of the month.
J. Raymond Baker, Secretary
5732 North Kings Highway
Alexandria, Va. 22303

National Congress of Jewish Deaf

Gerald Burstein, President
6131 Claridge Drive
Riverside, Calif. 92506

Kenneth Rothschild, Secy.-Treas.
25 Wagon Wheel Rd., R.D. #1
Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12601

Alexander Fleischman, Executive Director
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